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Japan

Kaifu Meets With U.S. Envoy on USSR Aid

OW2006043191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Thursday that the two countries are "in step" on the issue of providing aid to the Soviet Union, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The United States requires political and economic reforms to be in place before extending major financial assistance to the Soviets, Armacost was quoted as saying.

It is also important to see advances in the Soviet Union's policies toward the three Baltic states and the Asia-Pacific region, he said in a 25-minute meeting.

Kaifu replied that Japan supports the reforms underway in the Soviet Union but that it is necessary "to consider what sort of medicine would be effective," the official said.

"First the system must be changed," he was quoted as saying.

He did not mention the major condition for Japanese aid—the resolution of a four decade-old dispute over ownership of four islands east of Hokkaido.

Aid to the Soviets is to be a key issue at the July 15-17 summit of leaders of seven industrialized countries and in private Japanese officials have expressed concern that Japan may be isolated in its reluctance to give assistance.

At the annual economic summit held in Houston, the United States, last year, the territorial dispute between Japan and the Soviet Union was mentioned in a final statement.

Kaifu is expected to coordinate positions with the United States on the Soviet Union and other topics prior to the London summit when he visits U.S. President George Bush at his vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, on July 11.

Armacost, who was paying a visit at the prime minister's official residence before taking summer leave, said the U.S. views the next few months of multilateral trade talks, known as the Uruguay Round, as crucial.

He said the U.S. wants to wrap up the talks in a timely fashion because 1992 is a presidential election year.

In response, Kaifu said it is important that Japan, the U.S. and Europe all make efforts to achieve mutual understanding. The talks are snagged over liberalization of farm trade.

Nakayama Meets State Department Official

OW2006092991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—China has not been forthcoming on restraining missile exports and halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, a senior U.S. State Department official told Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Thursday.

Foreign Ministry officials said the remarks were made to Nakayama by Reginald Bartholomew, undersecretary of state for Security Assistance, Science, and Technology, who came to Japan on Wednesday after a visit to Beijing.

Officials quoted Bartholomew as saying he requested the Chinese to take measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, telling them it is important to China's position in the world and its relations with the United States.

"I cannot say that there was any significant forward movement on the part of China," he reportedly told Nakayama. He said Beijing's assurances on the issue sounded correct enough, but there were no commitments.

Officials said Nakayama noted Japan has also asked China to exert efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons technology and join the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NNT).

He said China has likewise been requested to exercise self-restraint in exporting conventional arms.

Nakayama said China has argued the other four permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, and France—all export weapons.

Bartholomew said he received the same response from Chinese officials, but told them the United States does not export missiles and technologies directly applicable to attaining a nuclear weapons capability.

Bartholomew met in Beijing with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and other officials. Qian told him China will attend a conference of the permanent Security Council members in Paris next month to discuss reducing the flow of arms to the Middle East.

Officials said Barthlomew indicated to Nakayama the five-power arrangement could later be built up and expanded, which they interpreted as a hint Japan could possibly be brought in at a future date.

PRC Expresses Hope for Emperor's Visit

OW1906235491 Tokyo KYODO in English 2339 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—China has expressed the strong hope that Japanese Emperor Akihito will visit China in the second half of 1992, Japanese public television NHK reported Thursday.

The Japanese Government is studying the Chinese request, it said.

China apparently sees the imperial visit as an effective means of nurturing relations with Japan on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Sino-Japanese rapprochement, NHK said.

The Japanese Government believes a visit to China by Emperor Akihito would impress the world that Japan places importance on its relations with Asia, it said.

Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko are scheduled to visit Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia for about 10 days starting September 26. It will be the emperor's first overseas trip since he ascended the throne upon his father's death in January 1989.

Bank, Insurer Agree on Loan to Indonesian Bank

OW2006111491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Nagoya, June 20 KYODO—Tokai Bank and Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co. announced Thursday the signing of a syndicated loan agreement worth some 2.8 billion yen with the Indonesian state-run development bank, Bank Pembangunan Indonesia.

Tokai Bank and Asahi Mutual will each provide half the loan, to be offered at the end of June.

The three-year loan will carry an interest rate higher than the long-term prime rate now standing at 7.7 percent, the rate they charge on loans to their most creditworthy customers, Tokai Bank officials said.

The fund will be used for the Indonesian bank's general operations, they said.

Bank Pembangunan, the country's largest development bank, makes medium-and long-term loans to Indonesian companies, they said.

Doi Interviewed on Political Reform, PKO

OW2006003991 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Interview with Chairwoman Takako Doi of the Social Democratic Party of Japan by NHK announcers Masaru Nakajima and Miyuki Morita; from first installment of two-part series "Opposition Party Interviews: The Opposition Parties' Response to the Issues of Political Reform and UN Peacekeeping Operations [PKO]"—recorded]

[Text] [Nakajima] Good evening. At this time today and tomorrow, we will interview the chairmen and representatives of the opposition parties on two major issues in political circles at this time—political reform and how Japan should participate in UN peacekeeping operations [PKO].

[Morita] First, we would like to ask the SDPJ's [Social Democratic Party of Japan] Chairwoman Doi. Thank you for being with us.

[Doi] Good evening. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Morita] Chairwoman Doi, the SDPJ's party reform is now at a crucial stage. I would first like to inquire about your determination regarding party reform.

[Doi] I am strongly determined to deal with the problem. The results of the local elections clearly indicated strong criticism and reprimand of the SDPJ; however, this does not mean that the SDPJ's existence is meaningless, or that the SDPJ is dispensable. Rather, it means that the voters are demanding that the SDPJ offer effective answers to the numerous contradictions produced by long years of the ossified regime of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], the ruling party. With such expectations, the voters chose us during the House of Councilors elections, but we have not been able to meet such expectations up to now. I feel that we must seriously acknowledge this fact and show with our reform program that we are determined to change and carry on. That is my present attitude in dealing with party reform. As you have said, we have now come to the stage when a draft reform program is to be finalized by the Party Reform Committee. I have asked Vice Chairman Tanabe to be the chairman of the committee. Although the committee had very little time to do its work, it was indeed been very intensive. Committee members went out to the localities and held hearings to listen to people's opinions. Even here in Tokyo, we listened to the views of the citizens. The committee is working day and night conducting unprecedented and thorough consultations through such activities. It is also taking into consideration opinions inside the party in order to reflect these views in reform. The reform program will be presented to the Central Executive Committee on 20 June, and then the Central Executive Committee will deliberate on the draft reform program. That is our schedule. Therefore, today is an important day in this ongoing process of the draft reform program, and I have been given this opportunity to talk to the public.

[Nakajima] Let us leave the question of party reform now; we can talk about it later. Let me ask you about political reform. The LDP has drawn up the main points of political reform as the party's proposal for political reform. According to the proposal, a system of small electoral districts will go side by side with proportional representation—that is, 300 members of the House of Representatives are to be elected from small electoral districts, and another 171 are to be elected by proportional representation. Chairwoman Doi, what do you think of this dual system?

[Doi] This proposal has not been formally submitted. First, I must point out that the proposal is still in the process of being drafted; the LDP is merely saying we will draw up a proposal in such a direction. Mr. Nakajima, you just mentioned the term political reform, didn't you? If the LDP is saying it wants to convene the Diet for political reform, I must say that they have forgotten the starting point. When you say political reform, what is the starting point? The Recruit incident showed that politics is completely polluted. In this connection, the people have indignantly stated that the issue of political ethics should be tackled not just in words, but seriously, and that politics should be regenerated. I think political reforms that forget this starting point and simply come out with a proposal like small electoral districts represent a disgrace to the concept of political reform. I must say that the most important starting point of political reform is conspicuously missing. In connection with this issue, I would like to talk about political ethics. We, the opposition parties, have

already formulated a Political Ethics Bill and presented it to the Diet. That is one problem. Another problem is the flow of money. I have been thinking about the attitude of LDP officials. During the previous lower house elections, I am sure LDP officials solicited about 30 billion yen from the business sector; and this year, 16 billion yen. I have seen newspaper reports that the LDP hands out mid-year and year-end bonuses, particularly year-end bonuses, amounting to several million yen to each of its Diet members, and the factions also hand out another several million yen in bonuses. I have always thought, where do they get the money? I do not think there is a single person who does not think that this is suspicious. After making such practices a matter of course, I do not think they can be sincere about small electoral districts.

In relation to political ethics, the flow of money should be made visible to the public. I believe that we must show an attitude of seriously striving to be worthy of people's trust. This is a matter that should be repeated time and time again. There cannot be enough repetition and effort on this issue. I would like to raise this point when we deliberate political reform. In this connection, we just had a meeting of chairmen and secretaries general today where we discussed how we would deal with the issue of political reform in the Diet. The LDP wants to have a dual system with small electoral districts as the mainstay. According to numerous computations on election results, a small electoral district system is advantageous for the majority party. That means it will be overwhelmingly favorable for the LDP. If this is actually implemented, we will have to be prepared for the consequence that even parliamentary democracy itself will be endangered. For this reason, the opposition parties are against the proposal for a small electoral district system. This is the consensus that has been reached. Well, we oppose the proposal. Moreover, as the LDP proceeds dividing constituencies, conflicts will certainly arise in the party. When it comes to the upper house, there is a reversal in the balance of power between the ruling and opposition parties. Taking all these factors into consideration... We will surely have a chance to talk about the election system as a whole later. Since you only asked about the small electoral district, I will limit my comments now to this issue.

[Nakajima] Chairwoman Doi, you just said that the system would be advantageous for the LDP. Take the case of the upper house elections two years ago, when the consumption tax and the Recruit affair were at issue, the SDPJ won a landslide victory over the LDP. Assuming a small electoral district system is introduced under a similar political situation, would it not be possible that the SDPJ, and not the LDP, will be able to win a majority even in the lower house?

[Doi] I have heard many people say that. Under a small electoral district system, in the first place, the LDP draft proposal wants to divide the whole country into 300 constituencies. The problem is how they are going to do the division. I think it is a mistake to confuse the present system in the upper house in which each administrative unit at the prefectural level is considered one electoral district and the possible results of the delineation that is going to be made.

[Nakajima] In that sense, I think the present work on the division of constituencies at the Election System Investigation Council is very important. Chairwoman Doi, what do you think of this process?

[Doi] Do you mean the division into small electoral districts?

[Nakajima] Yes.

[Doi] The LDP proposal represents a significant regression from the council's recommendations. We might call this a retrogressive revision. In the first place, why did this small electoral district system come about? To us, in regard to the election system, there was a Diet resolution in 1986. According to the resolution, a medium-sized electoral district system would still be the basis for revising the number of Diet seats. This Diet resolution remains a Diet resolution still. Shelving and completely ignoring this while rushing on to a small electoral district system—I must say that it is a totally irresponsible attitude toward a Diet resolution for members of the Diet—it was, to say the least, a unanimous Diet resolution. Regarding this question of revision of number of Diet seats, the LDP says that it will be difficult to effect the revision to a level that the difference in the weight of one vote would not be above the 1:2 ratio under the current medium-sized electoral district system. Using this as its foremost argument, as its rationale, the LDP said that it would work for the 1:2 ratio under the proposed small electoral district system. As the work on contituency division progresses, it has already become clear that the 1:2 ratio will be impossible. Thus, the LDP statement that it would work for the revision of a number of Diet seats toward the 1:2 ratio, which it uses as its rationale, has also been neatly proven to be false under the small electoral district system. Has this not become clear in the present work of the LDP itself on constituency division and the definition of electoral districts?

[Morita] Chairwoman Doi, regarding the revision of the number of Diet seats under a medium-sized electoral district system, certain people in the opposition parties also think that this will be problematic under the current medium-sized electoral district system. Do you think the revision of number of Diet seats is possible under the present system of medium-sized electoral districts?

[Doi] Well, this question is a difficult one under whatever election system. It is indeed difficult. During the general elections in 1986, the question of adding a total of eight seats to certain districts and abolishing seven seats from some other districts—the so-called plus eight, minus seven proposal—came up. The reason behind this was to rectify the difference in the weight of one vote, that elections under the prevailing situation would be unconstitutional, and that it would not be good to conduct elections that would be vulnerable to the criticism that they were unconstitutional. Therefore, the plus eight, minus seven proposal was put forth for that election. Even something like that had been a very difficult task. Of course, it would be even

more difficult to revise Diet seat number under a medium-sized electoral district system. It is a tough job, but it cannot be ignored. That is not the most difficult part, however; what is even more difficult is a radical reform program for the election system itself. If the LDP considers the revision of the number of Diet seats as resolved by Diet difficult, then how can it undertake an even more difficult task? That is one point. Therefore, I think it is a matter of course that we must first seriously proceed with the task that has been agreed upon in the Diet resolution; however, from a mid-term point of view, we must seriously think about the question of how to create an election system that faithfully reflects the popular will; the question of how to rectify the difference in the weight of one vote—this is indeed a basic issue—how to conduct elections that can easily be understood by the people, which are fair, and most importantly, do not involve enormous spending. In such a context, we do not intend to avoid the issue of proportional representation as a factor in a mid-term revision of the election system. While studying such issues, if I am asked right now what is to be done, I would say it is absurd to shelve and ignore the issue of revising the number of Diet seats as has been agreed upon, and to say nothing about this and just go on to the next step.

[Nakajima] Do I understand that your position is that top priority must be given to the revision of Diet seat number under the medium-sized electoral district system? Do you see signs of a unanimous position among the opposition parties?

[Doi] The opposition parties are now discussing this. The basic premise in the ongoing discussions is that the revision of Diet seat number should proceed taking into consideration the wishes of all parties. In this issue, the most important element is the voters. I think it is important that the opposition parties discuss among themselves and cooperate in searching for a response that best reflects the wishes of the voters. At this point, what is clear is that our common position is that we are opposed to the proposal on small electoral districts that the LDP wants to put forth. The LDP is already pressing for a Diet session even at this early stage when the proposal is still to be drawn up. I think the opposition parties will be able to unite in dealing with this problem based on our common position. We still have to discuss among ourselves what to do from there.

[Nakajima] On what to do next, I think your priority is the revision of the distribution of Diet seats; and to take it one step further, you will deal with more basic elements in the election system. For instance, some people in the opposition parties are willing to consider a dual system in which proportional representation will give expression to the actual proportional strength of the opposition parties. If an extraordinary Diet session is convened, do we understand that you will first raise the issue of revision of Diet seat distribution?

[Doi] First, I think the opposition parties are one in opposing convening a Diet session for the purpose of deliberating the government's proposal on small electoral districts. Leaving this point aside, I think the session will start to discuss what is the ideal election system.

The debate will not lead to a Diet dissolution, however, because this unconstitutional situation is left unchecked. I do not think that a general election can be conducted. Therefore, when you take general elections into consideration, the correction of the present authorized number of Diet seats constitutes an important, immediate question. We have begun studying drastic reform of the election system itself, which I mentioned earlier. Discussions on it have started in the party. Therefore we will proceed apace with the work and hold further consultations with other opposition parties in facing the question.

[Morita] Chairwoman Doi, you said earlier that as far as political reform is concerned, it is a matter of political ethics before anything else. The LDP's Political Reform Bill includes reform of the political fund-raising system and subsidies to political parties in addition reforming the electoral system. What do you think about this?

[Doi] Taking a look at the current bill, I think it is a fraud. We presently carry with us so-called notebooks for House of Representatives members every day. The notebook contains what is called a code of conduct. Had the code been implemented and practiced, I think those scandals, Recruit and Lockheed, would not have happened. My impression is that the code was set forth on the basis of reflections on the Lockheed case. It does not go any farther. Regarding the political contributions issue, the LDP bill does not call for a halt to contributions from businesses and/or financial circles altogether. In this respect I think that the present LDP bill is inadequate. I may be very harsh to say this but I even feel that they are making the plea with some interest of their own to promote. I am not sure if they think it is a secondary issue or not. We are considering consulting the opposition parties revisions to the Political Ethics Law and the Political Funds Regulation Law and submitting them to the Diet in the form of cosponsored proposals. Therefore, we want to stick to it without bending this line.

[Nakajima] May we believe that the SDPJ's position is against the convocation of an extraordinary Diet session which the government and the LDP are trying to call?

[Doi] You talk about an extraordinary session but the volcanic activity at Unzen, the disaster from the volcano, is a serious question. In view of the political schedule, I do not think that the Diet cannot be called into session until the LDP finishes the allocation of electoral districts under its small constituency system. I visited Unzen on 8 June. I toured the city and towns and made calls of sympathy on the refugees. I saw them on the scene and listened to their views as well, and I really think that it is an urgent question to be addressed. On 11 June our secretary general presented a three-point proposal to the government, and I myself met the National Land Agency director general in person to talk about various things. I think that the Diet should be convened as early as possible—within this month—for that matter. Measures to deal with the question must be worked out at the Diet immediately. Since

there are areas that cannot be addressed under the current law, questions including that of whether special legislation is necessary or not need to be deliberated expeditiously, I think. I am saying that the government proposal for calling an extraordinary Diet session for deliberation of the so-called small electoral district system is a mistake. If they are saying they want us to join them in addressing the political reform issue, then we will join and do a lot. In the political ethics issue there is the question of political funds regulations to be addressed before taking issue with incoming and outgoing money or the Public Offices Election Law. Our position is that we address those issues thoroughly. Therefore, we are not saying that we oppose convening a Diet session. I hope there is no misunderstanding about that point.

[Morita] I would like to ask you once again about the reform of the SDPJ here. I understand that heated debates were held on a review of the party's basic policies, especially on the definition of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF]. What is your own thought about SDF?

[Doi] Debates on the issue are being continued in various ways. I have said that I am ready to go so far as to create a new one in reforming the party. I said so because I thought reform would be impossible without breaking from the convention. Nevertheless, I have not said that we should cast off what our predecessors have fostered or the aspirations we have been carrying with us to date. Four years and 10 months ago, when I assumed my post, I called for the party to have an immovable belief, sound eyes and ears, and make supple steps. I still think that those are the things that we must set store by in reforming the party.

There are various arguments on the question you raised, but it is the basic law of the country, the Constitution, that is important not only to the SDPJ but also to the country and people. National politics should be in accord with the basic law. The Constitution of Japan has Article 9. Is the existence of the SDF not a violation of the Constitution? I am one of those who have been studying the Constitution, and this is the view shared by an overwhelming majority of the constituionalists. The fact that there is a Constitution cannot be denied. To change the conventional interpretation of the Constitution is impossible, unless the Constitution or its articles are changed. Then, we must make it clear that it is the axis. I think that the Constitution is an axis for national politics. Violating the basic law exposes the foundation of politics to insecurity. Therefore, we must make that point clear; however, in reality the SDF exists. We have to make clear how we think about this and how we deal with it; therefore, we must bring the SDF close to the Constitution. The basic law, the Constitution, makes itself clear both inside and outside the country. To comply with it, I think, means to clarify to everyong what Japan as a country regards as its foundation and what its basic posture and position are. We must also clarify that we will think about reducing arms drastically. As the saying goes—it is easier said than done—I think it is important that we continue making efforts, however slow we may be.

[Nakajima] In reforming the SDPJ, I think that the party's self-renewal into a government party is an important subject of discussion.

[Doi] Yes.

[Nakajima] What is happening in that regard?

[Doi] The party's self-renewal into a government party, first of all, calls on us to make our alternatives to the LDP clear. You may say that I am saying something that is very difficult, but we should make clear what we must do to counter the LDP. We must clarify our posture and idea and explicate our policies in concrete terms and make energetic efforts to that end. To talk straight, I think that these are very important. I think it is important that we spell out clearly what the SDPJ will do to counter the LDP and what it can do of which the LDP cannot even think, making all this clearly understood by the people. We want to find capable people, build up our organization, and carry out campaigns to that end in a responsible manner. This is the substance of the reform we are carrying out now.

[Morita] I think this question is deeply connected to the SDF issue. With the Gulf war as a turning point, Japan's role in the international community came to be questioned anew. Ms. Chairwoman, what do you think Japan should and can do?

[Doi] The people of the world entertain apprehensions about war, of course—the terror of war, liberation from war, and issues like that. But, when you think of peace, that is not all you think of. There is the famine, poverty, troop dispatches, discrimination, environmental destruction, and other issues. Japan is in a position to be able to contribute manpower, technology, and finances, isn't it? During the Gulf crisis we said that, because Japan can cooperate rescuing refugees on the premise that this should be in the nonmilitary areas only, Japan should render such cooperation in a bold manner. I think we should be provided with a permanent organization that can go and take action for the purpose of disaster relief or rescuing human lives. The budget should not be cut for that. I think that we should be provided with such an organization at all times. I think this is important. If Japan wants to occupy an honored position in the international community, I think that this is an important role and task that Japan ought to fulfill.

[Nakajima] There is a so-called three-party agreement reached among the LDP, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] on UN peacekeeping operations. It seems that there is some progress in the work of formulating the bill now. Is the SDPJ going to take a separate action from that, or is it going to take part in the three-party agreement in one way or another?

[Doi] Our party has already worked out a draft bill. A few days ago, our party secretary general told the chief cabinet secretary of the LDP: Our party has already worked out a draft bill. Since it is important and fundamental to win the people's agreement on the PKO, the ruling and opposition parties need to work together for the PKO. We hope that

the ruling party will bear this point in mind. Therefore, I think that the PKO should be dealt with, taking into consideration the importance of the people's agreement on it.

[Nakajima] Finally, this question is hard for me to ask. I would like to ask whether you will remain in your present post as party chairwoman, or resign. At the moment, what do you think?

[Doi] Since the end of the local elections, I have frequently said that my resignation is one of the options to take responsibility for party's defeat in the elections, but my resignation as party chairwoman alone cannot defuse the people's criticism of the party's defeat in the local elections. I have a responsibility to set guidelines for substance of the reform. Since my answer to your question might be headlined by the news media, I cannot answer your question. I would like only to say that my responsibility at the moment is to set guidelines for the substance of the reform.

[Nakajima, Morita] Thank you very much.

[Doi] Thank you very much.

Mitsuzuka Chosen To Lead LDP's Abe Faction

OW2006024991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Former minister of international trade and industry Hiroshi Mitsuzuka on Thursday became the successor to the late Shintaro Abe as head of the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] second-largest faction, party officials announced.

In a meeting Thursday, the faction's senior members agreed to accept Mitsuzuka as new faction leader.

Abe, a former foreign minister and an LDP secretary general, died of liver failure on May 15 at age 67.

Mitsuzuka, 63, has so far filled such posts as MITI [Ministry of Trade and Industry] minister, foreign minister, and LDP policy chief.

After Abe's death, a political tug-of-war to determine who would be named new factional leader ensued among four senior members of the faction—Mitsuzuka, LDP Police Affairs Research Council Chairman Mutsuki Kato, former chief cabinet secretary Masajuro Shiokawa, and former education minister Yoshiro Mori.

The intrafactional negotiations to choose the new leader drew attention from both the LDP and opposition parties because of the faction's possible large influence over the LDP presidential election in October.

By virtue of its stable majority in the powerful house of representatives, the LDP president is assured of becoming the prime minister.

Mitsuzuka, a graduate of Waseda University, was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1972 after serving as a member of the Miyagi Prefectural Assembly.

In 1985 Mitsuzuka was appointed to his first cabinet post, as transport minister within the cabinet of former prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He also served as international trade and industry minister and foreign minister.

Mitsuzuka, who is well versed in administrative affairs especially in education and transportation, was instrumental in privatizing the deficit-ridden Japanese national railways.

He is also known for having initiated a campaign to criticize editors and authors of school textbooks for their alleged leftist inclinations.

Further on Appointment

OW2006034691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, former minister of international trade and industry, Thursday succeeded the late former foreign minister Shintaro Abe as head of the second-largest faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

In a meeting of senior members of the faction, Mitsuzuka, 63, was named new leader of the faction.

The announcement was made by former transport minister Takashi Hasegawa, who was authorized by factional members to select the successor to Abe.

Abe, one of the leading candidates to replace Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu when his two-year term of office as LDP president expires in late October, died of liver failure on May 15.

SDPJ Central Committee Recognizes SDF

OW2006065691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—The major policy-making body of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) on Thursday endorsed a draft report on party reform recognizing the existence of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) for the first time, party officials [as received].

The SDP Central Executive Committee approved the report, which would moderate a number of the leading opposition party's policies, on the urging of party Chairwoman Takako Doi, the officials said.

In recognizing the SDF, the report claims Japan's military is unconsitutional in its current form.

It urges reorganizing the SDF into a national guard as well as U.N. peacekeeping and international disaster relief units to realize the ideals of the country's war-renouncing Constitution.

The report says it is necessary for Japan to build an international security system which would end the need for the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

The SDP should make every effort to develop its basic policies of neutrality and nonalignment, and establish a new world order centering on the United Nations, it says.

The report was compiled by the reform committee, established in May following the party's crushing defeat in

nationwide local elections held in April, and will be submitted to an extraordinary party convention at the end of July.

The report also calls for the SDP to establish a shadow cabinet to prepare for a transition to government, the officials said.

It also contains more realistic policies on the U.S.-Japan security pact, energy issues, and Korean affairs, the officials said.

Komeito Leader on Political Reform, PKO

OW2006090591

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 1332 GMT on 18 June broadcasts the 28-minute recorded first installment of the two-part series: "Opposition Party Interviews: Opposition Parties' Responses to Political Reform and UN Peacekeeping Operations Issues." The entire program is devoted to an interview with Koshiro Ishida, chairman of Komeito, by NHK announcers Masaru Nakajima and Miyuki Morita.

Ishida first refers to political reform proposed by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], noting that Komeito opposes it and claiming that "political reform should not focus only on reforming the electoral system." After discussing what form the electoral system should take and the question of addressing a fixed number of House of Representatives members, Ishida underlines "the importance of debating political ethics and funds," blaming the LDP for delaying such debates.

Regarding calls for a special Diet session to debate political reform, Ishida says: "Komeito is ready to participate in Diet debates on political reform if the LDP intends that these debates be serious."

Asked about Komeito's view on Japan's participation in the UN Peacekeeping Operations [PKO], Ishida says that strong calls have been issued for Japan to make more international contributions. He emphasizes his opinion that "debates should be held on how Japan might make international contributions within the context of United Nations." Saying that the PKO is conducted as part of UN peacekeeping efforts, Ishida contends that "Japan should actively participate in the PKO if it is administered by the United Nations."

Regarding participation by Self-Defense Force troops [SDF] in the PKO, Ishida says: "Since the basic duties of the SDF are the defense of Japan, this would be in fundamental conflict with PKO activities." Referring to an agreement by the LDP, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party on Japan's cooperation with the PKO, Ishida reveals that Prime Minister Kaifu has told him that "the government is currently studying how Japan should cooperate with the PKO." He adds that the prime minister intends to ask a special Diet session to debate the question of how Japan should cooperate with the PKO if agreement is reached among the three political parties. In this connection, Ishida goes on to say that Komeito will clarify its position on Japan's participation in the PKO when the date is set for the special Diet session.

Reiterating his view that a decision to send minesweepers to the Persian Gulf cannot be made only through the government's political judgment, Ishida stresses: "The government should not send minesweepers overseas without holding full debates on the legality of this action." Asked about Japan's participation in the PKO, Ishida says: "Japan should participate in all PKO activities" and adds that his party has yet to achieve a consensus on the question. Regarding the possibility of Japanese participation in the peacekeeping forces, Ishida says: "Japan's participation in the peacekeeping forces is open to question; this kind of participation requires full debate in the Diet before a final decision is made." He notes that he cannot definitely answer the question. As for when a final decision might come on Japan's participation in the PKO, Ishida says it will be possible to hold Diet debates on this question once the Diet convenes. He predicts that "a final decision will be made this year."

Asked by Morita to comment on party reform now being studied by the opposition Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], Ishida says: "The SDPJ does not seem to recognize the SDF, despite reports and warnings that differences will continue between the SDPJ and Komeito as long as the SDPJ claims that the SDF is unconstitutional."

Opposition Leaders on Political Reform, PKO

OW2006090691

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 1300 GMT on 19 June broadcasts a 65-minute recorded second installment of the two-part series "Opposition Party Interviews: Opposition Parties' Responses to Political Reform and UN Peacekeeping Operations Issues."

NHK announcers Masaru Nakajima and Miyuki Morita begin the program with an interview with Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP]. Regarding political reform, Fuwa criticizes the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] plan to introduce a small electoral district system together with proportional representation, saying this is one-sided, identical to a plan proposed 18 years ago during the Kakukei Tanaka administration, and may endanger parliamentary democracy in Japan. He expresses his determination to stop the small electoral district system "by all possible means" and says that the JCP opts for the more realistic revision of Diet seat distribution under the present medium-sized electoral district system. He also indicates his willingness to cooperate with all other opposition parties on this issue.

On the issue of political funds, Fuwa proposes banning corporate and organizational donations and opposes public funding of political activities. As to the proposed law on political parties, he asserts that the LDP proposal is an attempt to limit political parties qualified to receive public funding. On the convening of an extraordinary Diet session, he voices his objection to a Diet session for the

purpose of adopting bills on small electoral districts and on overseas missions of the Self-Defense Force [SDF] but agrees to a Diet session to revise Diet seat distribution or to enact relief measures in relation to the Mt. Unzen disaster.

On the issue of UN peacekeeping operations [PKO], Fuwa states that Japan as an economic power can make various international contributions in public health, welfare, and environmental issues and that the present tendency to think of international contribution only in terms of PKO, in which SDF participation might possibly violate the constitution, only fits in well with the scheme of certain sectors in the Japanese and U.S. Governments to send the SDF on overseas missions. He sets two criteria for Japanese participation in PKO: 1) strictly nonmilitary activities; and 2) case-by-case decisions, with particular attention to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations. Therefore, he rejects any form of SDF participation in the UN PKO, despite a recent agreement between the LDP, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] on creating a separate organization from the SDF for PKO participation.

On ongoing reform attempts within the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], Fuwa says that the proposed reforms are taking the wrong direction.

Next interviewee is DSP Chairman Keigo Ouchi. On the LDP political reform plan, Ouchi says that the small electoral district scheme is designed to favor the LDP one-sidedly in elections and that the scheme will make elections even more expensive. He favors reforms under the present medium-sized electoral districts, for instance, the revision of Diet seat distribution, and proposes a two-stage reform plan: first, action should be taken on issues on which a rough consensus has been reached among all parties, such as revision of Diet seat distribution, a political ethics law, and amendment of the law on political funds; and second, controversial issues such as election system reforms should be discussed thoroughly. He also accuses the LDP of actually "sabotaging" election system reforms while paying lip service to such reforms by trying to force through its small electoral district scheme. On an opposition united front on the issue of revising Diet seat distribution, Ouchi indicates possible agreement between the DSP, the SDPJ, and the Komeito.

In relation to the convening of an extraordinary Diet session, Ouchi approves of a session to discuss political reform, to adopt bills on PKO, and to pass special legislations on the Mt. Unzen disaster but opposes a seesion solely for the purpose of passing LDP election reforms.

Ouchi advocates active Japanese participation, including SDF participation, in PKO, particularly in cease-fire and election monitoring but expresses his reservations about joining UN peacekeeping forces. He urges disucssion of an early PKO law in an extraordinary Diet session, in time for participation in cease-fire monitoring in Cambodia.

Satsuki Eda, representative of the United Social Democratic Party [USDP], is next. Eda makes a counterproposal to the LDP's dual system of small electoral districts plus proportional representation. He advocates a system of proportional representation in which voters can also vote for individual candidates. He claims that this will also contribute to unity among opposition parties.

On SDPJ reforms, Eda says that reforms have to be "dramatic, drastic, and dynamic." He states that if the SDPJ is able to transform itself into a new party capable of challenging the LDP, the USDP is willing to disband and rejoin the SDPJ. Nevertheless, he does not hold great optimism about ongoing reform efforts.

On the PKO issue, Eda favors active Japanese participation by creating a UN peace cooperation force apart from the SDF, which will participate in strictly nonmilitary activities under Japanese constitutional restraints.

An interview with Kosaburo Yamada, representative of the Rengo House of Councilors Group, follows. On political reform, Yamada first criticizes the LDP for substituting election reform for political reform, which he claims should start from eliminating money politics, for its own selfish reasons. He says he is not against a small electoral district system per se but believes such a system should only be implemented after a consensus is reached among all parties, and that the system must be completely cut off from money politics. He also reproaches the LDP for not being able to come up with a viable election reform plan for the Upper House.

On ways in which Japan might make international contributions, while Yamada approves of participation in PKO, he counsels caution in involving the SDF. If SDF participation becomes inevitable, he favors a temporary resignation of SDF members participating in PKO. Yamada also expresses a relatively positive attitude toward ongoing reforms in the SDPJ.

North Korea

Soutn's 18 Jun Military Exercises Reported

SK2006070991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets on June 18 staged a provocative war exercise in face of us by letting 20 "500-MD" armed helicopters fly from Munsan-ri, Paju County, to Chongja-ri of the same county near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] through Unchon-ri and Majong-ri and committed an air strike exercise getting on our nerves in the sky above Pangmok-ri, Paju County, with the mobilization of four armed helicopters, according to military sources.

On the same day, 105 mm guns hurriedly deployed at positions in Majong-ri, Paju County, fired 40 odd shells towards the bank of the river Imjin, opposite to the east of Imhan-ri, Panmun County, threatening us. And a group of heavy tanks deployed in the area near Kumpa-ri, Paju County, moved towards the MDL, firing more than 50 shells.

That day, heavily armed bandits occupied hill 187 situated on the MDL in Paekyong-ri, Yonchon County and

installed 12.7 mm large-calibre machine guns at the position before firing 250 bullets at random.

This shows that the danger of a war is constantly hanging over the area along the MDL owing to the South Korean puppets' reckless play with fire.

Mass Rally Held To Welcome South Defector

SK1906152991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang rally was held today to welcome a South Korean youth Chong Man-chol, who was a crewman of the Panamanian-flagged ship belonging to the Maritime Transport Company of South Korea before coming over to the northern half of the country.

At the rally an order of the Republic and a big amount of prize money were awarded to Chong Man-chol together with souvenirs.

In his welcome address Sin An-pang, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, highly praised the righteous deed of Chong who rejected the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and came to the embrace of the Republic as a patriotic deed for the country and the nation and for national reunification and welcomed him with warm compatriotic feelings.

Chong Man-chol, in his reply speech, cited examples to show that the South Korean society is a rotten society in which the elementary freedom and rights and conscience of man are rudely violated and as a living hell where the workers lead a life worse than death, forced to toil virtually like slaves.

Praising the North of the country as an earthly paradise beyond imagination, Chong said: What particularly impressed me is the fact that the society of the North is one great family united with warm kinship in which people dedicate themselves to others, the society and the people, not to themselves.

A big family in which the leader and the people are united as one—it is a true reality of the North. This is what I keenly felt.

The Great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who have made the people in the North a happy and great people envied by the world people, are genuine fathers and the benevolent sun of all the 70 million Korean people, he stressed.

Mun's Rearrest Denounced as Repressive Outrage

SK2006113791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The Headquarters of Koreans in Japan of the Pan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminnyon) and the chairman of the Headquarters of Koreans in China of Pomminnyon denounced the repressive outrage of the South Korean authorities in taking the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan back to prison.

The Headquarters of Koreans in Japan in a statement said the criminal scheme of the South Korean ruling quarters to make the pro-reunification patriotic figure in his seventies wither away in prison fully revealed to the whole world their dastardly intention to continue to suppress the pro-reunification democratic forces by resorting to the barbarous "security-oriented rule" and deliberately aggravate the North-South relations for the purpose of a permanent division of the nation.

We demand that the South Korean authorities give up the fascist suppression and the national separatist moves going against the desire for reunification running higher among the entire fellow countrymen at home and abroad and against the South Korean people's unanimous demand for democratisation and set free all the illegally arrested reunification messengers including the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and all the political prisoners unconditionally and immediately, the statement says.

Yi Chol-chae, chairman of the Headquarters of Koreans in China, in a statement branded the reimprisonment of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan as a vicious challenge to the aspirations and ardent desire of the whole nation for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and an unpardonable anti-national, anti-reunification criminal act further aggravating the North-South relations.

Systematized Return of MIA Remains Discussed

OW2006060091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] New York, June 20 KYODO—North Korean and U.S. officials hope to agree at a meeting Sunday on the systematic return of the remains of American servicemen listed as missing in action during the 1950-53 Korean war, a senior North Korean official said Wednesday.

Ho Chun, deputy permanent observer to the United Nations, told KYODO News Service that negotiators will meet Sunday at Panmunjom, the truce village straddling the border between North and South Korea, to "discuss regularizing this process of the humanitarian issue on U.S. remains."

On Monday, the remains of 11 U.S. servicemen are scheduled to be turned over at Panmunjom to the U.S. delegation headed by Senator Robert Smith, marking only the second time North Korea has surrendered any remains since the Korean war ended in 1953.

In May 1990, North Korea returned five sets of remains to U.S. officials.

According to Ho, he and Smith have met on numerous occasions to discuss the return. Sunday's talks, he said, "(are) expected to set up some institutional measures between the two governments (for the return of the MIAs) and to discuss how to proceed with the functioning of the institution."

Ho described the meeting as an "encouraging development" and suggested it could lead to breakthroughs in

"other pending issues such as the nuclear facilities issue, the conclusion of a peace treaty, and arms reductions on the (Korean) peninsula."

In Washington, State Department Deputy Press Secretary Richard Boucher reacted cautiously to Pyongyang's new willingness to deal, saying he could not draw any "broad conclusions" from the development.

But Boucher welcomed the return of the remains and added, "we hope that North Korea will be able to return significant numbers of the remains of the more than 8,000 American and allied servicemen who are still listed as missing in action in North Korea during the Korean war."

Regarding prospects of Washington-Pyongyang normalization talks, Boucher reiterated the State Department position stressing the need for North Korea to comply with safeguard agreements on its nuclear facilities.

The U.S. also wants to see "constructive" inter-Korean dialogue to ease tension on the peninsula, cooperation on the returns of Korean war remains, and a disavowal by Pyongyang of the use of terrorism, he said.

If North Korea acts positively on this issue, the U.S. response will be equally positive, including a willingness to expand our bilateral relationship.

He said meetings with North Korean officials in Beijing were continuing.

U.S. Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 20 Jun

SK2006151891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1459 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—A delegation of the U.S. International Security Council headed by Richard Stilwell, former deputy undersecretary of defence and former commander of the U.S. Eighth Army and the U.S. Forces in South Korea, arrived here today to participate in a "roundtable conference on the security and reunification of the Korean peninsula".

The delegation was met at the airport by Song Ho-kyong, director of the Institute of Disarmament and Peace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other personages concerned.

Statement Issued Condemning U.S. Nuclear Stand

SK2006055491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0423 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) issued a statement on June 18 in support of the joint statement of the political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to radio Voice of National Salvation from Seoul.

It says:

The joint statement condemned the United States and the No Tae-u group for stubbornly trying to force unilateral "nuclear inspection" on the North and strongly demanded a simultaneous inspection of the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea. This is a manifestation of its fair and peaceloving stand which correctly reflects the demand and desire of all the fellow countrymen in the North and the South and the world's peaceloving forces to remove the source of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula and defend peace in Asia.

Noting that the very one who is creating the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula today is the United States which has deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear arms for a real war, the statement says if the danger of nuclear war is to be removed from the Korean peninsula and Asia and peace be guaranteed, the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea must be dismantled, to begin with, and the U.S. nuclear blackmail be ended.

It goes on:

The United States is now trying to force a unilateral "inspection" upon the North, while refusing to accept its overture for simultaneous nuclear inspection and commitments to the guarantee of non-use of nuclear weapons. This is a shameless, brigandish behavior.

The United States' clamour for unilateral "nuclear inspection" of the North is nothing but a heinous ruse to conceal its moves to provoke a nuclear war and justify its policy of reinforcing the nuclear bases in South Korea.

Hanminjon resolutely denounces with bitter national indignation the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts in bringing dark clouds of another war, a nuclear war, over the Korean peninsula on the pretext of "nuclear inspection" of the North.

The U.S. nuclear bases are not a "war deterrent" meant to protect South Korea and Asian countries but they are intended to hold our nation in nuclear hostage and realize its strategy for domination over the world.

The United States must totally open to our people its nuclear arms and bases, the source of national ruin, it has deployed in this land and accept an international nuclear inspection and withdraw them without delay.

Daily Views U.S. 'New Military Strategy'

SK2006103591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1005 GMT 20 Jun 91

["Reactionary Nature of 'New Military Strategy' of U.S. Imperialists"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The "new military strategy" advertised by the United States is an offspring of the policy of strength of the cunning and vicious U.S. imperialists and it is a lever of strength to establish a "new world order", declares NODONG SINMUN today.

A signed article of the paper says:

The "new world order" means a dominationist order to boss the show under which the United States would lord it over in the world as its sole dominator, manipulate the destinies of other countries and nations, carry matters with a high hand and freely commit greedy looting. The United

States seeks to render the present old international political order and economic order more reactionary so as to place the world under its exclusive control and make it move on its orders. And it intends to establish an order under which it would control international organisations and groupings arbitrarily.

This is what the "new world order" advertised by the United States means. This has been proved by a series of U.S. political and economic moves in recent years.

The U.S. is dreaming of strengthening the NATO militarily, extending the scope of its operation to other regions and turning it into a tool of worldwide military intervention under its supervision.

The U.S. plan of "new world order" is a reactionary plan of a monopolistic domination of the world by it. And to achieve it by strength is the socalled "new military strategy" of the United States.

Pointing to the claim of the U.S. authorities that the United States should intervene in any "unforeseen regional dispute" and play a "role" as the sole superpower, the paper says:

By so doing, the United States intends to stretch out its crooked hands of intervention to incite regional disputes on the one hand and, on the other hand, mobilize mobile task forces to the regions on the pretext of settling them and launch barbaric military intervention and armed attack against independent countries and thereby seize the resource and strategic zones of the world and constantly extend the scope of its influence and domination till it attains its aim of world supremacy.

What draws particular attention in the "new military strategy" of the United States is that, raising a terrific hue and cry over the "threat from the North", it points at the Korean peninsula as the most dangerous region where an "unforeseen regional dispute" may break out at present.

This indicates that the U.S. imperialists intend to turn the sharp edge of their military strategy to our republic, intensify their anti-DPRK, anti-socialist offensive and stretch out their tentacle of military aggression farther to the Asia-Pacific region, including Northeast Asia.

The "new military strategy" of the U.S. imperialists is one of the factors of the growing danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

In claiming that the "new military strategy" is intended only to cope with regional disputes, the United States seeks to pull the wool over the eyes of the people so they cannot see the great danger of the strategy.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists conceal their true color as the chieftain of aggression and war.

PRC Koreans Issue Statement on Nuclear Weapons

SK1906152391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—The headquarters of Koreans in China of the pan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminnyon) in a statement issued on June 13 in support of the joint statement of the political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea contended that if the danger of nuclear war is to be removed from the Korean peninsula and Asia, it is necessary, above all, to get the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, the source of a nuclear war, withdrawn and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of nuclear war, are trying to conceal their policy of nuclear blackmail and divert the world's attention elsewhere on the pretext of "nuclear inspection," the statement said:

As far as "nuclear inspection" is concerned, the DPRK offered no problem from the beginning.

The DPRK Government clarified its stand that if a "nuclear inspection" is to be made, the nuclear weapons in South Korea must be opened to the public and it be made simultaneously. This is legitimate and justifiable.

PRC Foreign Minister Visits Children's Palace

SK2006025991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Comrade Qian Qichen, state councillor and foreign minister of the PRC, and his delegation, presently on a visit to our country, visited the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace today. School childern warmly welcomed the Chinese people's friendly envoys when they arrived at the palace. Children's Union members presented bouquets to Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and put a Children's Union necktie on him.

The guests listened to a presentation which explained that amid the love of the great leader and our party, the palace was wonderfully built as a place for extracurricular education in which school children can be raised to be the country's reliable pillars. They also visited swimming pools and rooms for various classes. Members of the embroidery class presented souvenirs to the foreign minister. The guests also viewed a small artistic performance by members of the palace's artistic class.

Concludes Visit 20 Jun

SK2006053891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—State Councillor and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Qian Qichen and his entourage left here today by train after having paid an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the DPRK Administration Council and foreign minister. Working people of Pyongyang sent off the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people at Pyongyang Railway Stationn waving national flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

The guests were seen off by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, officials concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi.

During their visit the guests were guided to the May Day Stadium and Mangyongdae school children's palace.

Japanese Quoted on Normalization of Relations

SK2006112691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 (KNS-KCNA)—Japanese people continue to strongly demand an early normalization of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations.

Ikuma Tan, a composer who gave a lecture at the second Kyoto meeting for Japan-Korea friendship held in Kyoto on June 11, contended that Japan and Korea should estaolish close and friendly relations, stressing the need for the Japanese pe ple to have a correct understanding of Korea.

Hiromu Nonaka, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives, speaking at the meeting, evinced the determination to continue striving for the normalization of Japan-DPRK relations in the future.

A resolution demanding an early normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK was adopted at the 51st regular meeting of the Toyama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Social Democratic Party held on June 9.

Saying the normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations is not only in accord with the interests of the two countries and peoples but also an indispensable task for peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world, the resolution urged the Japanese Government to approach the Japan-DPRK intergovernmental talks with a sincere attitude and conclude the negotiations at an early date.

The regular meeting discussed matters of briskly conducting the mass movement and activities of the autonomy for an early normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations and so on.

Essay Notes Significance of Word 'Comrade'

SK2006044991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0623 GMT 7 Jun 91

[NODONG SINMUN 7 June essay: "Revolutionary Comrade"]

[Text] The word "comrade" came into being with the word "revolution" and came to have greater significance amid the storm of the revolution which was carried out over generations.

The word "comrade" is a most significant and honorable word used among the revolutionaries ever since the revolutionary struggle of the working class began.

In the decisive bloody battles to smash the capitalists' oppression and to build a new world for the people and on the path of glorious struggle to defend revolutionary gains from aggression and attack by the imperialists and various reactionaries and to realize the socialist and communist ideal, how proudly has the word "comrade" been echoed and how many majestic and heroic epics of the revolution has this word embroidered!

Before the sacred red banner of the revolution flying in front of the ranks; on the path of the arduous march of the fighters and in their camps; underground, in prisons, and on scaffolds; in revolutionary plazas where great outcries of victory resounded, and in all continents of the earth where the people rose by smashing the chain of oppression, how weightily the word "comrade" resounded and how vigorously it demonstrated the indomitable faith and might of the iron-clad unity of the communists who have never yielded even in the face of death!

Today we have inherited and are brilliantly and continuously accomplishing the chuche revolutionary cause, which was pioneered in the Paektu forest, generation after generation by upholding the great leader [suryong] and great leader [yongdoja]. On this sacred path of the Korean revolution, we keep in mind the proud meaning of the precious title, "revolutionary comrade," and highly upheld the banner of revolutionary comrade which makes our hearts beat vigorously.

One lofty calling has stirred up hundreds of thousands of hearts and is vigorously pushing ahead with our march of the nineties.

To the comrade party members at Cell Two:

I have read your letter. My thanks to your endeavor. Your letter has invigorated me and I assure you that I will remain boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolutionary cause, without becoming a disappointment to you, comrade party members.

I send my comradely greetings to you.

Kim Chong-il

Our Workers' Party members, who are keenly aware of the greatness of our leader and party more than ever at the passage of history and today's situation, have sent a letter to the party center reflecting their burning faith to follow nothing but the guidance of the party, no matter how grave a period of time may come.

This reply message from the great leader [yongdoja] who called the party members "comrades," the loftiest and most honorable among thousands of thousands of titles ever, has caused our party ranks and society to burn with a warm outlook on comrades with the passage of time.

Why has our party's choice of the title "comrade" stirred so many people and why has it made our people seethe fiercely with unlimited trust in and warm loyalty to the party over the passage of time.

It is our party's unfathomably lofty and deep understanding about the revolution and comrades, the leader and comrades. In the party's lofty appellation, "comrades," we sense in our hearts the noble trust that the party places in the people, and that it regards our party members and the people who march together along the revolutionary path as eternal comrades sharing the same purposes and fates. Our faith in the party explodes like a volcano.

In the party's lofty appellation, "comrades," we sense in the hearts the iron-clad resolve and indomitable faith of

our party which is so determined to lead the Korean revolution to victory at any cost breaking through grave storms, while gathering strength and encouragement from the comradely support and trust of our party members and people, linking the party's fate to their own even more firmly, with warm comradely affection and enthusiasm.

In the party's honorable appellation, "comrade," we walk into a world of our party's great comradely love, the loftiest view of comrade unheard of in history—the leader trusts his revolutionary comrades and the revolutionary comrades trust the leader and follow his guidance, sharing his fate, and cherish in their hearts the immortal truth about the revolution and comrades, the leader and the comrades.

The revolution and revolutionary comrades are inseparable. The revolutionary comrades share the same goals and life and death with each other on the basis of trust and love. Aside from this world of warm and lofty comradely love, it is impossible to talk about the revolution or about the advance of the revolution and its victory.

The era of heroic march with brilliant victory and glory was marked in the history of the international communist movement for more than one hundred plus scores of years. However, history also taught painful lessons of failure and frustration. The Korean communists, summing up all historic lessons taught by this struggle, pioneered an entirely new road at an early date under the banner of the immortal chuche idea. They victoriously marched along this road for more than a half century. They brilliantly inherited and today are accomplishing their revolutionary cause generation after generation by upholding the banner of the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

What made us carry out today's glorious revolution and advance by upholding the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja]? What enabled us to realize today's indomitable single-hearted unity with which the leader, the party and the masses advance as one? What enabled us to unfold today's majestic reality in which we advance overflowing with confidence and optimism by upholding the banner of socialism—the revolutionary banner—under any adverse situation?

All these things, which we boundlessly treasure and proudly put forward to the world, were possible because we had revolutionary comrades who shared their destiny with each other on the single road of revolution led by the leader and the party.

In the construction site of Tongil Street in the capital, an unprecedentedly great and fierce battle is being waged to carry out the magnificent operation expounded by our party for housing construction.

Some time ago, elderly male and female anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters visited this construction site. The builders of Tongil Street were highly praised by the party center as being pioneers in the history of great construction for having created unprecedented miracles by cherishing in their hearts the lofty intention of the party to give a richer and happier life to our people. They are building immortal monuments by overcoming all difficulties with firm faith, "what the party decides, we will do." Seeing their heroic struggle, what has resounded from the hearts of the old anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters was the precious call, "revolutionary comrades."

During the rest time at the construction site, an elderly female fighter, who was familiar to all, rose and said: Revolutionary comrades, as I see you comrades keep working and advancing in order to accomplish the party's intention at an early date on this site, I cannot but recite the remark, "revolutionary comrades." As I see you comrades, I recall the revolutionary comrades with whom I fought in Mt. Paektu. It was indeed a very difficult time. However, because there were revolutionary comrades who shared the same cause, we could finally win victory after fighting for more than 15 years, not knowing cold even in cold weather and not feeling hungry even when our stomachs were empty.

We won victory in the past because there were revolutionary comrades. Today there is nothing that our party cannot achieve because there are such revolutionary comrades like you comrades who advance by upholding the party's intention. Thinking about this, I am deeply moved.

The remarks, made with deep emotion by an elderly anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, reflect today's true aspects of the Korean revolution which is victoriously advancing by breaking through the storm.

Today we are carrying out the revolution in the area where the imperialists' anti-socialist maneuvers are being waged in a most vicious manner.

Dark clouds may float and cold wind may blow over the earth. However, because we have revolutionary comrades who share the cause, we are advancing toward the future with endless optimism and a sense of trust without sensing the cold and the darkness.

Today's grand march waged by our people under the guidance of the party is unprecedentedly enormous. However, because we have revolutionary comrades who help and lead each other by sharing sorrow and joy, we can keep advancing and struggling with firm confidence in victory not knowing difficulty even in the face of a difficult situation.

It is thanks to the indomitable party members who identify the party as something like their own destiny, who share the life and death with the party, and who resolutely defend the party, politically, ideologically, even risking their lives, that makes the existence of our party great, a powerful party possible.

Our most superior, man-centered socialist system owes its existence to the revolutionary comrades who share the same ideology and principles with each other and are united and devoted in the struggle for a resolute defense, consolidation, and development of the revolutionary gains attained with bloodshedding.

The Korean People's Army, the one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed forces, owes its existence to the burning

comradely spirit of the revolutionaries who share life and death with each other while bringing to full flower the traditional, laudable custom of the unity between officers and men and unity between the Army and the people under the revolutionary slogan that calls for "A struggle for the great leader and dear comrade leader even at the risk of life."

Such are the revolutionary comrades who share the same goals and fate with the party. Such are the revolutionary comrades who are willing to sacrifice their flesh and blood for the sake of their comrades without hesitation, throw their bodies over exploding hand grenades to protect their comrades, become wives of the disabled veterans as their lifelong companions.

Without such extremely beautiful and warm love and the revolutionary trust and love, the comradely faith and sense of obligation, the comradely cooperation and encouragement, through which the revolutionary comrades guide each other, without the support and encouragement of each other, how can anyone talk about today's solemn reality of marching toward the brilliant future under the revolutionary banner, [word indistinct] banner, "Cowards, go away if you want to, but we will defend the Red Flag?"

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il once said to functionaries that nothing is more valuable in the revolutionary struggle than comrades, saying that the great leader has taught that he carried out the revolution with comrades whom he gained even before obtaining weapons. He then went to obtain weapons after gaining comrades and then he founded the party with the comrades.

Powerfully beating in this immortal thesis—the comrades come before weapons and comrades build the party with their united strength—is the entire course traversed by the Korean revolution which, after achieving the greatest unity, has been winning every battle it fought. Also pulsing in it are the uniqueness of our revolution which, under the banner of a great ideology, begins its march on a new orbit, advances along it, and gets inherited brilliantly and consummated on the very orbit, along with its invincibility, epic nature, its passion, will, and faith.

When this truth, that comrades come before weapons and comrades built the party on their united strength, is cherished deep in our hearts, we can see the secrets with which the Korean revolution has been ever-victorious unravel like a waterfall, so vividly, in a way that strikes the responsive chord in our hearts.

What made the banner of the Korean revolution vigorously fly over Mt Paektu with warm passion, like the lava erupting through the earth's crust? What made our people endure and break through the long, bloody, flaming anti-Japanese battles, with smiles on their faces, on the strength of their indomitable faith that enabled them to overcome death? And what made our revolution achieve such invincible unity and found such a great party as exists presently, and what made it blow out the cold wind sweeping over the roof with hot wind? Such questions flood our minds.

The word comrade, the noble and honorable title by which the revolutionaries call each other, symbolizes trust and love. The revolution is propelled by the comradely trust and love, the comradely faith and sense of obligation, man's warmest and loftiest thoughts and emotion.

The revolution is carried out by people whose hearts become warm with trust and love for comrades, by people whose blood boils with faith and a sense of obligation for their comrades, and by people whose hearts wildly pulse with a noble outlook on their comrades.

One needs only schemes, all manner of schemes, sophistry, and cool-headed calculation, not trust and love, to survive in the mammonistic capitalist society where people make a profit by cheating other in order to survive. Without hesitation, one can do such things in this colder-than-ice capitalist society as breaching faith, friendship, and principles, and even betray people and country, all in order to make a few pennies.

When the word comrade disappears from society and when the comradely relations no longer bind people together, what kind of revolution can there be and, what beautiful human ideals or brilliant fate can there be?

The revolutionary world is the world of comrades. This world is overflowing with mutual trust, love, and fraternity, whereby people support and lead each other. In this world, people share destiny under any adverse situation. This world is the world of comrades filled with faith and a sense of obligation.

There is no selfishness in this world, and no one attempts to seek one's own interest. There is no forcible demand, forcible order, hypocrisy, and flattery in this world. There is no betrayal and treachery.

The revolution means that the comrades, who can be trusted invariably, although everything in the world may change, and who share the destiny under any condition and circumstance and even in the face of death, are striving to realize the lofty ideal for the people's happiness in firm unity by breaking through storm and raging waves.

The greatest joy and happiness for revolutionaries are those of obtaining their comrades and the greatest sorrow and misfortune are those of losing their comrades.

Even iron-hearted revolutionaries who have never shown tears under any difficulty and trial weep loudly when they lose their revolutionary comrades with whom they shared destiny. Thus, trust and love for comrades are precious for the revolutionaries.

Trust and love give strength and passion to men, and trust in and love for comrades who share destiny and intentions give courage to the revolutionaries so as to overcome any difficulty without knowing fear. Such trust and love are indomitable might and peerless passion which give firm faith and optimism to the revolutionaries.

If a sense of obligation is to give integrity and honor to men, the sense of obligation of revolutionary comrades is invariable conscience, integrity, and honor which enable the revolutionaries to invariably fight on the path of

revolution, no matter how long a time may pass, and to carry out the revolution generation after generation.

Therefore, through all lessons of history and experiences, [illegible] is the revolution.

The WPK is the most glorious party which created great comradeship unseen in history. What does the comrade, whom our party refers to, mean? What made the comradely unity of our revolutionary ranks so indomitable and mighty?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, treasuring the revolutionary comrades as the most precious asset in the world, began to carry out the revolution by gathering the comrades and trusting in them. He created an immortal epic on comradeship on the road of the long, arduous Korean revolution.

Saying that he wants to make a few remarks from the bottom of his heart on his 60th birthday, the respected leader spoke on comrade and comradeship as follows, thus touching a string in the hearts of many people:

I grew up under my parents' wing until I was 15 years old. After that time, I lived among comrades. When I was carrying out the underground struggle and the armed struggle, and when I was building a new fatherland after the liberation, I lived constantly amid the love of comrades. Thus, I have become 60 years old amid the love of comrades.

I extend warm thanks to all the comrades who helped and fostered me and who fought in firm unity with me.

The comrades, with whom the leader of the revolution shared the intentions and destiny throughout his life, and the comrades whom the leader of the revolution always firmly trusts and depends on along the long road of the revolution filled with arduous trials and difficulties, are the very revolutionary fighters and comrades to whom our leader referred and whom our party mentioned.

They are the revolutionary fighters and comrades to whom the respected Comrade Kim Il-song referred and our party put forward. The respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the greatest leader of the working class who crushed two powerful imperialisms during one generation. He placed our people who suffered pains of ruined people on the position of the masters of their destiny and built the most superior men-centered socialist system on this land throughout many stages of social revolution. He victoriously pioneered the unexplored road of socialist and communist construction by upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is the cause of the leader. The revolutionary struggle is to be pioneered, to advance and to win the final victory under the guidance of the leader.

The relations between the leader and the fighters, which play the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle, are the loftiest human relations and comradely relations. The party and the leader who leads the revolution treasure the comradely relations between the leader and the fighters which are not merely businesslike relations between the commanding upper class and the obeying lower class but are the relations between those who share destiny and intentions with trust and love. Thus, the party and the leader lead the revolution to victory with such a lofty outlook on comradeship.

The great comrade illuminated the path of the revolution with great ideas and united the huge number of masses as one with this idea, and inspired them to the struggle. The great man is leading the revolution to victory by personally going through all the difficulties and arduousness that a man can suffer and by dedicating everything he has to the happiness of the people.

Our leader, who is a great man and a great comrade unprecedented in history, seeks his strength, encouragement, and happiness from trust, love, faith, sense of obligation, and political unity of revolutionary comrades who share the same intentions and destiny. Thus, he led the Korean revolution, which went through storm and surging waves over the long period of half century, to victory.

Let us not forget the pledge made for the revolution! You are Kim Hyok and I am Cha Kwang-su! History! Speak up if there were such lofty human relations as forged between the leader of the revolution and the fighters in the several thousand-year history of human relations and comradeship which has been linked with trust and love!

When we had neither party nor government and when we were not sure when our struggle would be victorious, the immortal comradeship between the great leader of the revolution and faithful revolutionary fighters was declared. In declaring this comradeship, there were no government support, motivation for power, sense of duty and seeking one's own interest. What took place there were only comradeship, lofty comradely trust, pure love, and comradely sense of obligation, whereby the leader of the revolution trusts the fighters and the fighters trust the leader and share destiny with him.

"I trust you comrades. You comrades trust me. If there were no comrades, there could not be a leader. If there was no leader, there could not be comrades."

Following this immortal declaration of comradeship, which impressively resounded from a hut in an alien land at the dawn of the Korean revolution, our revolutionary fighters warmly received the lofty intention and will of our party at the hill of the nineties, where the flag of chuche-orientation of the entire society has vigorously flown for a half century. Such lofty intention and will on the part of our party are the very revolutionary comrades, single-hearted unity, and our indomitable strength that the WPK loudly shouts forth to the entire world.

Thanks to them, there are the ever-victorious Korean revolution and the great and strong WPK.

"I trust the comrades and the comrades trust me." Because of this great comradely love formed between the leader of the revolution and the revolutionary fighters, the WPK has

been able to brilliantly realize the most difficult and important historic task of inheriting the revolutionary cause of the working class and to achieve the invincible single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses. The WPK has also passed, with a smile, over innumerable hills of trials which others can hardly pass over, and has created numerous miracles that others cannot even imagine. Thus, the WPK has unfolded the new era of chuche.

Today our party has lifted aloft the banner of revolutionary comradery which is burning with comradely trust and comradely love toward our people and revolutionary fighters.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il! He is the great comrade of all of us. What great trust in human beings has caused the awesome and magnificent creations of the era of the Workers' Party—which are now radiating brilliant rays on this land—and the numerous miracles of our times—which amaze the people of the world—to rise high in the sky today, using it as the main axis? What great love has caused the bosom of the Workers' Party—from which our people say they cannot live apart—and this large harmonious family—in which the whole society is leading a genuine life, helping and leading each other—to come into full bloom?

Our people always look up at the rays of light of the party center with their burning minds! Today, our people are singing the rays of light of the party center which started to flare up in the forests of Paektu, saying that the rays are now shining on the window of our party center. Looking up at the rays of the party center which are brilliantly shining at night and dawn we cannot control our burning emotion. Why can we not control our burning emotion? It is because of the trust of great comradely love that we have our people and that when we mobilize the might of our people we can carry out anything. It is also because of the trust of great comradely love with which we lead our revolution to the single road of victory with the faith of chuche and the matchless courage that we can build a communist paradise on this land without fail. It is also because of our great comradely love which boundlessly maintains our people as precious revolutionary comrades and which leads our people to the end of the world.

Why can we not control our burning emotion? It is because of our thought of our great comrade, our great teacher, who leads the dawning road of history, assuming all heavy assignments of the times and all heavy assignments of the revolution, for the complete solution of the human being's destiny and for the boundless happiness of our people.

The great leader [widaehan yongdoja] who, looking into the history of our ever-victorious revolution and the situation of the world, has defined the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology as the highest doctrine of the history of ideology of mankind and as the only scientific and revolutionary guidance ideology of our times, lifting aloft the banner of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea! He and our people have united together as comrades who share will and destiny. The revolution produces comrades and comradely love. As long as human beings advocate independence the revolution will exist. As long as the revolution exists there exist comrades. Amid the formidable storm of the revolution in which we should defend the principle of the revolution with an iron-like will, pioneer the whole road, and surmount arduous difficulties in the course of the revolutionary practice of inheriting and consummating the revolutionary cause of the working class, he and our people have formed the hottest and eternal comradely relations which history has ever witnessed.

Our party put forward a lofty line that one should follow one's comrade himself, not his official position, by trusting him, as well as philosophical faith that one should obtain one's comrade by giving trust first before demanding it. Prompted by our party's lofty comradely faith and ideal calling for building a new world of comrades with trust and love, our people trust and follow our party.

We trust and follow our party because its idea, which leads us, is great. Our party shares joy and sorrow with revolutionary fighters, and gives all the trust and love it can give to them. Because our party's trust and love are great, we trust and follow our party.

Our party only wants only revolutionary comrades. Our people's loyalty and filial piety to uphold the party are the comradely support and trust, comradely faith and sense of obligation, and comradely advice and measures.

The word, "comrade,"—is there any loftier and more glorious calling in the world than this?

Receiving a reply letter from dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who called them permanent companions, faithful supporters and excellent advisers of the party, poets and writers in the Korean Literary Production said that they felt as great joy and happiness as if they had been given the entire world.

In this world where we live, there are many precious things and various joys and pleasures men can enjoy. However, nothing is more glorious and happier than sharing the intention and destiny with the party and the leader as a comrade of the great leader and the party and as a revolutionary.

We do not barter the glory and happiness in living and fighting as a fighter and a genuine comrade of the great leader for any other precious asset in the world and even for the entire universe.

It is the unanimous will and ardent pledge of our party members and revolutionary fighters to live and fight in the great world of comrades as a revolutionary who treasures trust and love. They regard faith and a sense of obligation more preciously than any other duty and principle. They are resolved to defend this beautiful world to the end.

On the road of glorious revolution where we brilliantly inherited and are accomplishing the chuche revolutionary

cause, which was pioneered in the Paektu forest, generation after generation, our party today calls our party members and revolutionary fighters "comrades"—lofty, precious and glorious title.

The road of revolution which we should advance is still long and rugged. Trials may lie, cold winds and storms may blow and rugged mountains may stand on this road. However, this road is the path of justice, truth, principle, victory, and glory.

No matter what difficulties and trials may block us on this road, our party, which decided to carry out the revolution to the end, firmly trusts all of our party members and revolutionary fighters as revolutionary comrades who will advance on this road together to the end.

On this road, the leader trusts the people as comrades and the people trust and uphold the leader as a great comrade, and the party and the people are advancing in firm unity, breaking through the storm of the time. Herein lies our great honor and happiness that cannot be compared to any other thing in this world. On this road, the chuche revolutionary cause—our party's cause—will be indomitable and ever-victorious.

Let us all heartily sing the song of comrades, taking pride and cherishing the honor of being the revolutionary comrades of our party. Following the party along the long path, let us accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause to the end!

KCNA Review of 20 Jun Pyongyang Press

SK2006071191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received the Chinese foreign minister and news that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by the Chinese foreign minister.

NODONG SINMUN prints a letter to President Kim Il-song sent by the chairman of the Nepal-Korea friendship association who is chairman of the preparatory committee of the starting ceremony of the "International Solidarity March for Supporting Korea's Reunification" and an account of the starting ceremony held in the capital of Nepal.

President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 27th founding anniversary of the United Republic of Tanzania, says the paper.

The paper gives an account of an explanatory lecture on the answers of President Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the managing editor of Japanese newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN which was given in Portugal.

The paper says that the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il was reported by Pakistani papers.

The paper carries an article saying that Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated to engrave immortal words conveying the great revolutionary history and exploits of the respected leader on natural rocks of Mt. Kumgang, a worldwide scenic spot, and led it wisely.

The paper reports that a bulletin was published by the Denmark-DPRK friendship association.

The paper runs an article titled "Powerful Organizational and Political Work is Important Key To Carrying Out Party Policy".

The press carries an account of a friendship meeting arranged by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea [as received], on the occasion of the 55th birthday of Madame Monique Sihanouk.

Conspicuous in the press is news that weeding is in full swing in the countryside.

Given in the press is an account of the sojourn of the Chinese foreign minister in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN informs the readers that organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and young people across the country are assisting the Komdok mining complex, a nation's leading non-ferrous metal ore production base.

Papers observe the day of artillerymen of the Korean People's Army (June 20).

Carried in the press are a statement issued by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) and a statement issued to the press by Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in support of the joint statement of the political parties and public organizations of the DPRK, and news that the PRENSA LATINA News Agency of Cuba demanded the nuclear inspection be made in South Korea, too.

A Pyongyang rally was held to welcome a South Korean youth Chong Man-chol, a crewman of a Panamanian-flagged ship belonging to the maritime transport company of South Korea, who came over to the northern half of the country, says NODONG SINMUN.

Papers condemn the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for committing unending military provocations getting on our nerves near the Military Demarcation Line.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary condemns No Tae-u for revealing his splittist nature under the mask of "reunification" at a "meeting of ministers concerned with reunification".

In a commentary on the "elections of the large city and provincial councils" today in South Korea, MINJU CHOSON says that the "election" to be held under bayonet-suppression and fraud cannot be a "fair election."

NODONG SINMUN reports that a starting ceremony of the "International Solidarity March for Supporting Korea's Reunification" held in Nepal sent letters to Bush and No Tae-u, a similar ceremony was held in Lebanon and Japanese organizations demanded earlier normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations.

International news columns of the press include reports that Li Peng, premier of the State Council of China, in an interview with the director of the Mexican paper EL SOL de MEXICO referred to the question of China's reunification, the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY called for holding fast to the work of training reserves, and the Afghan president called for the cohesion of the party and unity of the peaceloving forces.

"Reactionary Nature of the U.S. imperialists' 'New Military Strategy'" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

South Korea

Unification Board Asks for Increased Funding

SK2006030191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—The National Unification Board, predicting a surge in exchanges between South and North Korea, has asked for increase of the fund for inter-Korean exchanges from 25 billion won (35 million U.S. dollars) to 1 trillion won (1.4 billion dollars) by 1996.

In a budget request to the Economic Planning Board, the Board said there was "an urgent need" to expand the fund.

The board asked for an additional 185 billion won next year, 167 billion won in 1993, 200 billion won in 1994, 215 billion won in 1995 and 217.5 billion won in 1996.

'Selectivity' in Exchanges With North Urged

SK2006022791 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 91 p 8

[Editorial: Unwarning Cult of Kim Il-song]

[Text] North Korea's notoriety for its impassioned cult of its supreme leader is without peer and beyond description. It seems quite probable that the very subject of the personality cult himself and his followers are enjoying a sense of exhilration and pride derived from that peculiar practice.

Even those dumb millions who are apparently coerced into obeying and praising Kim Il-song appear to have a certain sadistic delight in the cult. An extended period of brainwashing and regimentation must have inured them to the sort of political farce unique to Communist North Korea today.

Television footage produced by the Polish State Network and recently released by a local station was a powerful reminder of Kim Il-song's demigod status in North Korea and how he leads the captive populace by the nose.

The program was appropriately subtitled "The Last Emperor of Mankind." It presented a lurid protrayal of a mammoth maddening parade staged in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Communist regime to pay tribute to the Great Leader Kim Il-song and his son and heir-apparent Kim Chong-il.

The spectacle was supplemented by loyal children who begin their nursery school lessons by memorizing the birthday and revolutionary exploits of the Kims. The Kims are "omniscient and omnipotent," experts in growing corn, writing songs and fighting war.

The myth of unerring and almighty Kim is a reality to North Koreans who are completely shut off from the world and tamed to perpetual resignation. Although we do not believe the North Korean monolith is impenetrable, we cannot but shudder at the monstrous proportions of the last surviving Stalinist legacy to our north.

Free travel and free flow of information are prerequisites to opening up and relaxing the firm grip on our northern compatriots. It might be useful to send our college students to the north so they can see the true face of communism for themselves as a Seoul university head suggested to President No Tae-u this week. In that event, those students would be freed from ideological obsession and become irresponsive to North Korea's propaganda.

Exchange of visits between the South and the North is recommendable in principle for opening up respective societies but a fair degree of selectivity is necessary to ensure the integrity of such visits. We can never know too much about the inscrutable and menacing North Korea.

Security Agency Hires Former DPRK 'Terrorist'

OW2006055891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0451 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 20 KYODO—A North Korean terrorist, sentenced to death for the 1987 bombing of a Korean Air jetliner that killed 115 passengers and crew, has been hired by South Korea's Intelligence Agency, YONHAP News Agency reported Thursday.

Kim Hyon-hui, who was spared from the gallows by a special pardon from President No Tae-u last year, will assist with investigations by the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), YONHAP said.

Kim, who has been staying at a safehouse within Seoul, was reportedly hired as a midlevel official within the NSP, formerly the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Posing as Japanese tourists, Kim and another North Korean agent planted a bomb on a Seoul-bound flight that subsequently exploded over the sea near Myanmar [Burma] in November 1987.

Later apprehended, her accomplice died when he swallowed a poison pill but Kim survived and was brought to Seoul by South Korean authorities.

She later confessed to being a North Korean agent ordered by Pyongyang to destroy the flight in an attempt to disrupt the 1988 Seoul olympic games.

Pyongyang has countered the allegations by insisting that Kim was a South Korean spy.

Further on NSP Position

SK2006065291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Seou., June 20 (YONHAP)—Kim Hyon-hui, a confessed North Korean saboteur, has been given a job at the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) as an assistant in anti-communist investigation affairs.

Kim was one of the North Korean agents who in 1987 blew up a South Korean airliner flight 858 with 115 people aboard.

She, now a devout baptist, lives at a secret location in Seoul with female investigators for security reasons, an NSP source said Thursday.

Kim, who has been in NSP custody since she was arrested in December 1987, was sentenced to death and pardoned in 1990.

Her 700-page memoirs, titled "Now I Want To Live As a Woman," was published last week.

North Interest in Better U.S. Relations Viewed

SK2006021891 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 91 p 2

[News analysis by staff reporter Kim Hye-won]

[Text] The long antagonism between North Korea and the United States seems to be easing. This may bring about profound changes surrounding the Korean Peninsula.

U.S. officials repeatedly hinted that Pyongyang's conclusion of a nuclear safeguards accord could lead to improved relations with Washington.

U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Robert Kimmit dropped a hint last week that the United States would consider upgrading the level of talks designed to improve relations with Pyongyang if North Korea signs the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) accord on safeguards during an interview with a Japanese newspaper.

Spence Richardson, director of Korean affairs at the U.S. State Department, told Korean reporters last week of Washington's conditional willingness to improve relations with North Korea.

"I think that if (North Korea) concludes the nuclear safeguards agreement... as Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon has said and as Secretary (James) Baker has said, we want improved relations with North Korea," he said at a news conference via satellite Thursday.

He also said the United States has promised North Koreans that if they sign and implement the IAEA safeguards agreement, it would "specify in writing that the U.S. negative security assurance applies to North Korea."

Washington has long refused to declare in writing the non-use of nuclear warheads against North Korea, saying that its negative security assurance applies to the North as well as other countries.

Until recently Pyongyang had rejected international calls to sign the IAEA accord, claiming that Washington should provide them with a "specific, legally binding assurance specially made for North Koreans."

Therefore, the new U.S. promise to specify in writing that the negative assurance is also effective for North Korea represents a compromise between the two sides.

It is not known, however, whether North Korea has accepted the offer.

Despite the denial of the U.S. government, newspapers in the United States, Japan and Korea also reported on secret consultations between Washington and Seoul on the removal of the nuclear weapons allegedly deployed by the United States in South Korea.

All these efforts by Washington seem to be in step with its campaign to prevent North Korea from having a nuclear capability.

U.S. officials say North Korea will be able to develop nuclear weapons by 1995 if it is left alone.

North Koreans, on their part, have shown a keen interest in improving relations with the United States since their talks on normalization of ties with Japan appeared stalemated.

A Korean-American scholar who recently visited Pyongyang along with Robert Scalapino, an emeritus professor of University of California, Berkeley, as an Asian Society member told a Japanese paper this week that North Korean officials seemed more interested in relations with the United States than with Japan.

"They have apparently shifted their emphasis from Tokyo to Washington," he was quoted as saying.

North Korean President Kim Il-song's recent statement supported the scholar's remarks.

In an interview with a Japanese news agency early this month, Kim was quoted as saying that improved relations with the United States were a condition for improving ties with Japan. "The idea is that if we can resolve difficult problems affecting North Korea-U.S. relations, it will help smooth out differences in our relations with Japan," the leader said.

He also welcomed a proposed visit to Washington by Tokyo statesman Shin Kanemaru to help improve North Korea-U.S. ties.

"It will be very good for Kanemaru to visit the United States and act as a bridge in improving relations between the two nations," Kim said.

Han Si-hae, deputy chairman of North Korea's Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, has continuously propagated North Korea's hope for better relations in the United States.

Han is now on a U.S. tour to attend academic seminars. But his mission seems to be more political. He met former U.S. presidents Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter, Assistant Secretary of State Solomon and many other retired and incumbent officials.

"North Korea and the United States should not stick to the past but improve bilateral ties on the basis of a long-term strategy not only for today but for the future," Han was quoted as telling a seminar in Los Angeles Monday.

Washington and many other Western nations, however, are still skeptical of the real intentions of North Korea's promise to sign the IAEA safeguards accord.

Diplomatic watchers in Seoul seem more willing to forecast progress in Pyongyang-Washington relations in the not too distant future.

North Korea now wants to improve relations with the United States to overcome its diplomatic isolation and improve its backward economy.

The United States also feels a need to caress North Koreans to have them give up the scheme of producing nuclear weapons.

"Their overlapping necessity will ultimately produce a result," the observers say.

Economic Issues Said To Head No-Bush Agenda

SK2006025591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—Inter-Korean economic exchange, the Uruguay Round trade talks and economic cooperation in Northeast Asia will top the agenda when South Korean President No Tae-u meets with U.S. President George Bush in Washington early next month, sources at the Economic Planning Board said Thursday.

"Since President No will be on a state visit, the Uruguay Round, exchanges between South and North Korea and economic cooperation in Northeast Asia, rather than trade friction between the two countries, will be the main topics of discussion," one of the sources said.

Given North Korea's recent decision to join the United Nations and to sign an international nuclear safeguards accord, the two leaders are expected to deal with boosting economic exchanges between the halves of Korea and between the United States and North Korea.

No is expected to seek Bush's recognition that bartering rice for North Korean coal constitutes "internal trade" and should not be subject to outside interference, they said. No is to meet with Bush in the White House on July 2.

The proposed trade is stalled because North Korea has failed to honor the contract and because of alleged U.S. pressure, which was denied by the South Korean Government.

On the assumption that North Korea will sign the nuclear safeguards accord and the United States will initiate trade with North Korea in consultation with South Korea, No is also expected to ask Bush to adjust Washington's trade with Pyongyang to match inter-Korean economic exchanges.

He will also sound out the United States on an emerging proposal for economic cooperation in Northeast Asia involving the Soviet Union, China and South and North Korea as he feels U.S. participation is desirable, they said.

Ministry Issues Denial on NNSC Dissolution

SK2006092791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman denied Thursday recent reports that South Korea and the United States have agreed to dissolve the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), comprising Switzerland, Sweden, Poland and Czechoslovakia, which oversees the Korean armistice as "groundless."

"The NNSC is an indispensable part of the armistice agreement and it is the government's position that the commission should be maintained until a permanent system for peace on the Korean peninsula be established," the spokesman said.

The NNSC, along with the Military Armistic Commission (MAC) has played an important role of preventing the recurrence of military collision and maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula in the last 38 years, he added.

DPRK-PRC Relations Said at 'Worst Stage'

SK2006072391 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 91 P 1

[Correspondent Mun Chang-chae's report from Tokyo]

[Text] Relations between North Korea and China reportedly have reached the worst stage ever.

According to a diplomatic source in Tokyo on 19 June, North Korean President Kim Il-song, in a recent personal letter to former Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Kanemaru, expressed the hope to meet with leading figures in Japanese political circles "in any third country except for China."

This source said that "President Kim's proposal of a third country except for China as the venue of contact is an expression of his strong displeasure with China" and analyzed that this is likely to be Pyongyang's resistance to a series of recent Chinese policies, including its demands for trade payments with North Korea in U.S. dollars.

Russian Official Discusses Yeltsin Visit Plan

SK2006131391 Seoul YONHAP in English 1247 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Moscow, June 20 (YONHAP)—Russian leader Boris Yeltsin regards South Korea as an important partner for cooperation and the Russian Government will be able to discuss Yeltsin's visit to Korea with South Korean Government after the Russian Republic's internal problems are settled, a senior Russian Government official said Wednesday.

Mikhail Ivanov, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Asia-Pacific Bureau, said in an interview with YONHAP News Agency that negotiations on Yeltsin's visit may begin in earnest around August although it is difficult now to

predict when Yeltsin, who has been elected the first president of the Russian Republic, will visit Seoul.

Yeltsin will be inaugurated as the Russian president in early July and a new federal treaty is likely to be signed in July or August, according to Ivanov.

Yeltsin was grateful that South Korean President No Tae-u delivered an official congratulatory message to him for his election for the first time among Western leaders, he said, adding that the prospects for cooperation between South Korea and the Russian Republic are very bright.

He said that the Russian Republic plans to establish permanent representative offices in major partner countries, including South Korea, as soon as possible.

The Russian Government also plans to legislate laws for the protection of alien investment and foreign loans in order to facilitate the investment in Russia by foreign companies and joint ventures, he said.

Polish Prime Minister Bielecki Arrives in Seoul

SK2006025691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki arrived in Seoul Thursday morning for a three-day official visit to discuss strengthening diplomatic and economic ties with South Korea.

Bielecki, while here, will sign a bilateral agreement on avoidance of double taxation. He will call on President No Tae-u and meet with his South Korean counterpart Chong Won-sik Friday.

Bielecki is the highest Polish Government official to visit Seoul since the two countries normalized ties on Nov. 1, 1989.

He will also meet with top Korean business leaders from Daewoo, Samsung and Lucky-Goldstar.

Two way trade jumped 176 percent to 204 million U.S. dollars in 1990 from 74 million dollars in 1989.

Trade volume for the first quarter this year recorded 136 million dollars.

Importance of Visit Viewed

SK2006041691 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 91 p 5

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, 40, comes to Seoul today to become the highest Poland government official to ever visit South Korea since the establishment of full diplomatic ties on Nov. 1, 1989.

The "young" Polish prime minister is the first foreign guest invited by Prime Minister Chong Won-sik who took office late last month.

Through the official visit by the Polish prime minister, South Koreans will feel closer to Poland and its people, government officials say. Lech Walesa, a former Solidarity leader and now president of Poland, is wellknown to Koreans.

Poland had been an ally of North Korea since the two countries opened diplomatic ties in 1948. North Korean leader Kim Il-song visited Poland in 1984. However, Poland leaned toward South Korea after the normalization of relations in 1989.

For example, Poland extended its full support for South Korea's bid to enter the United nations. Quite recently, Roman Zelazny of Poland, chairman of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, issued a statement calling on North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguards agreement at the end of the four-day session in Vienna.

At the request of South Korea's government, Poland, a member country of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, observed the joint Korea-U.S. military exercise, Team Spirit, this year.

During his three-day stay here, Bielecki will pay a courtesy call on President No Tae-u and will have discussions with his counterpart Chong won-sik on ways to further develop friendly relations.

Government officials here say that the Polish prime minister's visit will provide the momentum for strengthening relations between Seoul and Warsaw.

A convention for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to tax and income will be signed between the two governments while Bielecki is in Seoul.

Economic cooperation is remarkably expanding after South Korea and Poland normalized their diplomatic ties in 1989. Last year, two-way trade amounted to $204 million, recording a 175 percent increase over the previous year. The two-way trade is increasing at a more rapid pace this year, according to the government announcement.

South Korea's major items of export to Poland are electronic goods and garments, while Poland mainly exports steel and chemical goods to Korea.

Kwon Yong-min, director general of European Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, gave very rosy prospects for the future economic cooperation between Korea and Poland.

He said that the economies of the two countries are very complementary in many aspects. There will be more room for economic cooperation between South Korea and Poland as Poland is seeking to transform its economy into a market-oriented system after renouncing its socialist political and economic system in 1989, Kwon said.

Poland hopes that the South Korean capital and Polish manpower may combine in undertaking joint projects in third countries, including the Soviet Union, according to the Foreign Ministry official.

The official said that Poland is believed to have many well-trained technicians but some are not being utilized at present.

Upon establishing full diplomatic ties in November, 1989, South Korea and Poland concluded agreements on guarantee of investments and trade.

Kwon also eyed Poland as a bridgehead for South Korea's advance into the European Community and Eastern Europe because Poland is seeking to join the EC by the end of this decade.

"A firm groundwork will be laid for further cooperation between the two countries during Prime Minister Bielecki's visit to Seoul this time," said Kwon.

The two government will also deeply discuss concluding the agreements on the exemption of visa requirements and cultural exchanges.

Kwon said that the Polish government already promised to extend support for the opening of a South Korean cultural center in Warsaw in order to help increase Polish understanding of Korea and Korean people.

He said that cultural and scholastic exchanges were already brisk between South Korea and Poland even before the establishment of diplomatic ties, however.

Two Polish students have been invited by the Korean government annually as part of a program for student exchanges. Korean language department was already opened in the Warsaw University and a professor of the Seoul National university is teaching there as a visiting professor.

Following the prime minister's visit, Polish President Lech Walesa is expected to visit Korea.

Kim Yong-sam's Visit to Cholla Province 'Tense'

SK2006033491 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 91 p 2

[The "press pocket" column: "Cold Reception"]

[Text] Although Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], made a lot of commitments to develop the Cholla provinces during his tour to the area, there were no affirmative responses from the audiences.

Kim delivered speeches before the DLP's local district chapter heads in the areas, the stronghold of his archrival Kim Tae-chung.

Kim visited the provinces during the presidential election campaign in 1987 where he was showered with eggs and stones.

Although Kim said he appreciated the warm welcome from the people in the province, he did not receive any recognition from people in the streets. Instead, about 300 students staged demonstrations denouncing Kim and the DLP in Kwangju.

Kim's visit was made in a tense atmosphere from start to end. Tight security was deployed around the hotel he was staying at. He had to make a detour of the downtown area of Kwangju to avoid possible violent protests, when coming to the hotel.

Kim stressed the need for the eradication of regionalism.

In fact, some local heads strongly opposed Kim's visit arguing it will not be conducive to the election campaign.

Other members complained that Kim's visit may have been made out of his ambition for the presidency.

'Disappointing' Voter Turnout in Local Elections

SK2006122891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1204 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—Only 55.2 percent of eligible voters cast their ballots in the local council elections in six major cities and nine provinces of Korea Thursday, disappointing the Election Management officials and political parties.

The vote turn-out is almost the same with the the record low rate of 55 percent in the last local elections in small constituencies held March 26, according to tentative tally by the Central Election Management Committee (CEMC).

The CEMC and political parties had expected a voter turn out of 65 to 70 percent.

Shortly after the polls were closed at 6 P.M., the CEMC tentatively put voter turn out to 55.2 percent of the 28,083,024 eligible voters.

The Home Ministry put a bit higher tentative turn out rate of 55.6 percent.

The rate would edge up by 2 percent when ballot counting was finished early Friday morning, the CEMC said.

According to the CEMC's provisional tally, Taegu recorded the lowest rate of 48 percent, followed by Seoul's 48.5 percent. The highest voter turn out of 70.6 percent was recorded in Cheju Province.

Ballot counting began at around 7 P.M. and official results are expected by Friday morning.

Thursday's polls were to elect 866 councilors from among 2,860 candidates. The competition rate was 3.3-to-1. Sixteen candidates won the seats uncontested.

The CEMC and the political parties expected higher participation because political parties took part in the election this time unlike the March election and the "election fever" during the campaign period was substantial.

The political circle analyzed that the low voter turn out indicated the people's deep mistrust and discontent in the entire political circle.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party concluded that the massive absention by young voters in their 20s and 30s was also responsible for the low voter turn out.

The ruling and opposition parties have campaigned hard because they believed the result of Thursday's polls would be the trend-setter for the forthcoming general elections and presidential election.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Editorial Analyzes Impact of OPP2 Plan

BK1906121091 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jun 91 p 10

[Editorial: "OPP2—The Pragmatic Sequel"]

[Text] The 10-year Second Outline Perspective Plan (OPP2) and the National Development Policy should smother the fears of all communities as regards their communal interests and the direction the country is headed for. Rather than fan communal jealousies, the OPP2, drawing from the commendable achievements in overall socio-economic growth of the NEP [New Economic Policy] and the experiences and lessons learnt from the past, provides a pragmatic, typically far-sighted blueprint for unified development towards 2020.

Unlike the NEP, no quantitative targets and no specific time frame has been set for achieving a quantitative objective, although a review of the policy will be made in 2000. In fact, there is a significant distancing away from quantitative to qualitative values. Poverty, for example, will not be defined solely by income levels but, appropriately, in terms of improvement in the quality of life, shelter, and accessibility to public amenities, to be pursued irrespective of race. Bumiputera [Malays and indigenous people] participation will be sought not just in terms of equity participation, but also, to increase their skills in management and entrepreneurship.

There is a discernible movement towards the evolvement of a more confident, self-reliant society. Like a good parent, it is learning to let go as the child achieves adolescence. It recognises the fact that as the NEP has already made substantial progress in achieving its objectives, there will be less need for extensive government intervention so that society can learn to face competition. It acknowledges the fact that there is only so much the government can do. The rest will have to be done by the people themselves. It is in line with what the prime minister has always expounded: as we achieve 2020, it will not only just be in terms of economic status, but also in terms of social justice, moral and ethical values, political sophistication, and quality of life.

Wisely, it is opting for a more selective approach which takes into account the need for quality. For example, in the process of eliminating hardcore poverty the stress will be on education and training, basic tools in facilitating upward mobility, rather than just subsidies, although subsidies are still necessary in certain areas. The thrust of the message is that while it will keep a watchful eye and do all it can for the people, the people too must learn to stand on their own two feet.

It recognises that for its aspirations to be achieved, political stability and peace in the country must be the bedrock on which it is anchored, so national unity remains the ultimate goal of the National Development Policy. Participation from all the communities is quintessential. It rests on the foundation that far from being disruptive, a multi-racial society in fact is advantageous because each race has its own strength and character and if we can mobilise these resources it would be to the benefit of all.

The Prime Minister noted that in other parts of the world, attempts at socio-economic engineering have, almost without exception, failed. The achievements of the NEP, during which time the economic growth has exceeded all expectations and very substantial progress has been made in eradicating poverty, must thus be a treasured feather in the cap of the government. But it must not rest on its laurels. The road into the 21st century will be fraught with many challenges as other competitive countries in the region also vie for their share in the economic pie. OPP2 will help us meet that challenge.

Opposition Leader Criticizes Policies

BK1906145691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1221 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 9 (AFP)—A leading critic of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad Wednesday attacked the government's liberal investment and labour policies, warning they would return Malaysians to the colonial era.

Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, a former trade minister who narrowly lost a bid to unseat Dr. Mahathir four years ago, said foreign investors were exploiting some 1.5 million cheap foreign workers to maximise profits with no gains for locals.

He said a concessions allowing foreigners to retain 100 percent of equity in projects amounted to abandonment of the government's pledge to help "bumiputras," mostly ethnic Malays, build a 30 percent stake in the corporate sector.

The government pledge to transfer 30 percent of corporate wealth to indigeneous Malaysians was made in 1970 under a New Economic Policy (NEP) framed after race riots to help Bumiputra catch up with wealthier ethnic Chinese.

Malaysia's growth soared on the back of a flood of foreign investments from countries like Japan and Taiwan after some of the NEP's harsher provisions were suspended in the mid-1980s when the economy nosedived into recession.

Mr. Razaleigh told parliament during a debate on a new 10-year economic plan called the "New Development Policy" that Malaysians were now forced to compete against foreign workers.

"Because foreign labour is cheaper, Malaysians have to accept lower wages to compete," he said, adding: "While foreigners profit, Malaysians get nowhere."

Malaysia has attracted tens of thousands of mostly Indonesian and Filipino illegal immigrants over the past 15 years, many of who work in the plantation and construction industries.

Cambodia

SPK Reports Attacks on Government Positions

BK2006093191 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0518 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 20—The Khmer Rouge-dominated coalition troops made more attacks on government positions in various provinces between June 13 and 17.

On June 13, the enemy troops attacked government forces in an area 2 km west of Ni Peach Village, Kompong Thom Province.

In a half-hour counter-attack, the government forces killed eight enemy soldiers, wounded two, and seized a quantity of war means.

On June 14, the coalition troops fired dozens of artillery shells on a government position in a place 6 km southwest of Samraong, Siem Reap Province. That day, 23 troops of Pol Pot and Son Sann factions laid mines in an area 19 km west of Phnum Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Provine.

Also on June 14, the enemy troops opened 81 mm gunfire on a place 10 km southeast of Kouk Mon. That day, they also fired dozens of shells of H-107 recoilless gun into an area near a government position in Pongro Village, Siem Reap. The following day, they fired H-107mm gun on a zone 6 km southwest of the district town of Bavel, Battambang Province.

On June 16, the enemy troops made an ambush on paramilitary forces in an area 9 km southeast of Stoung District, Kompong Thom, killing one paramilitary man. The following day, the enemy infantry troops together with artillery pieces launched an offensive against government forces in a place 11 km east of the district town of Stoung, Kompong Thom.

On June 17, the Khmer Rouge-dominated coalition troops fired 300- 500 shells of artillery gun on three areas in Bavel District, Battambang. The same day, a counter-attack by the government forces against the enemy troops was reported in Prasat Sambo District, Kompong Thom, during which one enemy agent was killed on the spot. The enemy elements also conducted sabotageous acts at a place 17 km southeast of Sala Visai, captured five local administrators and looted property from the villagers.

During these days, about 550 coalition troops were dispatched to areas in Phnum Srok District, Banteay Meanchey Province, and Bavel, Battambang Province. They also carried a big quantity of ammunition to a place in Stoung District, Kompong Thom.

Hun Sen Congratulates Albanian Prime Minister

BK2006090091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0516 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 20—Prime Minister Hun Sen has congratulated Mr. Ylli Bufi on his nomination as prime minister of the Republic of Albania.

In his message, Prime Minister Hun Sen said: "I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop in the interests of our peoples."

He wished his Albanian counterpart success in leading the reform currently taking place in Albania, and the Albanian people prosperity.

Heng Samrin Army Day Meeting Speech

BK1906134991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Speech by Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, at 19 June Phnom Penh meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and the Army-people solidarity day—recorded]

[Text] My homage to all Buddhist monks; my salutation to all comrades in the meeting's presidium; my respect to your excellencies in the diplomatic corp and all national and international guests of honor; dear comrades and friends:

Today we meet with the greatest joy to mark the 40th anniversary of the traditional day of our Army and the Army-people solidarity day at a time when the situation in the country and in the international arena is developing rapidly. Our party, Armed Forces, and people imbued with a sense of responsibility and daring to make all kinds of sacrifice have successfully overcome many complex tests at the stage where we have to assume all revolutionary tasks by our own efforts, and have scored immense achievements in the cause of defending and building the country. Most outstanding of them all are the brilliant victories won by our Armed Forces and people in the struggle against the enemies to defend the nation's social gains and the people's happy lives, succeeding in preventing the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Most remarkable are the victories scored during the past 1990-91 dry season, victories which bear an important significance for the situation of our Cambodian revolution since the Vietnamese voluntary troops' complete withdrawal from Cambodia.

From the podium of this solemn meeting, on behalf of the party and state and in my own name, I would like to express sincere admiration at the heroism of our Army cadres and combatants and our people throughout the country who have fought and overcome all types of hardship and have courageously made sacrifices in order to realize these noble causes.

My welcome and congratulations go to the comrades representing cadres and combatants of the three categories of our heroic Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF], the comrades representing all levels and sectors of institutions, the masses, and all compatriots present in this solemn ceremony. I also would like to extend warm welcome and congratulations to the foreign guests who are attending our meeting and bringing to it the deep and heartfelt sentiment of solidarity and cooperation.

Forty years ago, on 19 June 1951, patriotic armed resistance groups of the Cambodian people from all localities throughout the country gathered to show their existence to the people in a grand meeting at Kor Pong Tramung, Sre Ambel District, Kampot Province, and unanimously created a national army called the Issarak Army. This was the first time in the history of our country that a new-type army was conceived by the conscious resistance movement of the people under the direct leadership of a working-class party known at that time as the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party and now as the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], whose time-honored ideal was to fight for the liberation of the motherland from the control and oppressive yoke of both colonialism and neocolonialism, bring independence and freedom for the people, and build the country toward prosperity.

Since its first step into the resistance movement, our Army has been experiencing a myriad of complex difficulties. At first it used ordinary, primitive weapons and later on it seized weapons from the enemy and used them to attack the enemy. Gradually it built its units and then developed them into a full-fledged Army as it is known today. Born out of the ideal and conscience of pure patriotism and genuine love for the people, under the direct guidance, training, and indoctrination of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Army and enjoying the care and support of the masses, our Army consolidated its character as a new-type army and developed a glorious tradition of struggle, firmly upholding the spirit of solidarity and cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people's armies in the victorious struggle against the aggressor colonialists, militarists, and imperialists, wresting back independence and freedom for the motherland and people on 17 April 1975.

After this historic victory day, our people should have been able to wallow in freedom and hand-in-hand begin to rebuild the country. On the contrary, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan traitors who had usurped the leadership in the party and Army betrayed the revolutionary cause of our people and plunged the nation into the abyss of horrendous genocide unprecedented in the history of mankind. Not only did they savagely massacre their own people, but they also provoked a war of aggression against Vietnam's territorial integrity, betrayed the bonds of solidarity of the three fraternal nations of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and severed all relations with countries the world over.

In the face of the danger of genocide conjured up by the treacherous Pol Pot clique, patriots in the party, Army, and all strata of the people with the assistance of the Vietnamese people rallied to create the front and rebuild the Army as the core for the mobilization of the forces of people's broad solidarity. By so doing, they impelled the people to rise up and oppose and topple the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime, winning the historic victory on 7 January 1979. As a result, the motherland and the people were saved from the danger of genocide and a new era of independence, peace, freedom, and happiness was ushered in where each citizen has total freedom and becomes the master of his own future and of the destiny of the motherland.

Following liberation, as the nation lay devastated from top to bottom, our people and Armed Forces strove hard for reconstruction. However, the Polpotists and the other Khmer reactionaries, being fed and supported by foreign reactionary forces, sought by all means to oppose the rebirth of the Cambodian people in an attempt to bring the genocidal regime back to Cambodia.

Confronted with such a situation, the CPAF, which was founded thanks to the active assistance, support, and participation of the people and the sincere assistance and cooperation of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, continued the struggle under party leadership. The CPAF worked to surmount everything to defend the revolutionary gains. They gradually expanded their valor, growing steadily in actual combat conducted successfully in the forms of both independent and coordinated operations on various battlefields, including, for example, the resoundingly victorious 1984-85 dry season campaign which led to the razing of enemy positions along the Cambodian-Thai border. That was a victory of far-reaching political significance for our motherland and people since 7 January 1979.

Thanks to their steady development, the CPAF became capable of independently assuming full responsibility for the national defense task. This made it possible for the Vietnamese volunteer troops to wind up their internationalist duty in Cambodia and to be completely repatriated by the end of September 1989. Then, as the Khmer reactionaries—taking advantage of the Vietnamese Army's complete withdrawal from Cambodia—had mustered all their potential to launch a large-scale offensive in the northwestern region of the motherland in an attempt to quickly topple the State of Cambodia by military force, the feats of arms and confidence in their own strength displayed by our Army and people caused the enemies to suffer one defeat after another in their adventurous designs. In particular, our victory in the 1990-91 counterattack campaign against the enemies has inflicted on the latter considerable losses both in manpower and materiel. This can be regarded as the most serious enemy defeat since the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia was completed.

It is most remarkable that during this 1990-91 dry season our Armed Forces and people in general crushed the Pol Pot forces. No matter how difficult and complex a situation we found ourselves in, we have continued to expand the combined forces of all categories of our Armed Forces and turned them into a core for the movement of the entire people to counterattack the enemies and maintain our battlefield superiority both at the border and in the interior of the country, thus creating conditions for the whole national society to remain stable and to advance step by step. All of this has brought the prestige of our Armed Forces to new heights and has consolidated the confidence of the masses and the people in the capacity and mastery of our forces in independently assuming the task of defending the motherland and preventing the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. It has also enabled public opinion to understand much better the correct struggle of our Cambodian people and to clearly see that only the

forces of the State of Cambodia are capable of preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

Our most precious lessons and experiences in all stages of struggle as well as in the stage in which we have been assuming responsibility for our own tasks by our own forces over the past nearly two years have clearly demonstrated that the main factor determining all the victories of our Armed Forces and people is, first of all, thanks to the party and the fact that our party has a correct leading line and principle. Our party has mustered the solidarity forces of the whole nation and has built an army born out of the resistance movement of the people, fighting for the cause of the nation and the interests of the people.

Our Army cadres and combatants are loyal to and confident in the leadership of the KPRP. They dare to make all kinds of sacrifices in defense of the motherland and people. They respect and love the people, and enjoy the people's trust, affection, esteem, and assistance in all fields of activities, both in consolidating their units and in combat. Moreover, the unity in the inner circles of our entire Armed Forces is sound and secure. The cadres and combatants love one another like brothers crawling out of the same womb. Sharing weal and woe with each other, the combatants protect their cadres and the cadres always stick to their combatants, sparing no efforts to find ways to help boost their living conditions, giving them both material and moral support and paying all their attention on training and expanding the political, technical, and tactical acumen of their men while always working to strengthen their discipline and ethics, thus enabling our CPAF to become a powerful, unified Army with the single will and determination to fight and win and to accomplish duties for the motherland and people.

At the same time, the development of the CPAF can also be linked to the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the Camabodian Army and people and the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao Armies and peoples as well as to their bonds of solidarity and cooperation with the Armed Forces and peoples of the Soviet Union and other friendly countries the world over.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party, government, people, and people's Armed Forces of Cambodia, I would like to express most sincere gratitude to the parties, governments, peoples, and Armies of Vietnam and Laos for rendering assistance at all stages to the struggle of our Cambodian Army and people against the common enemies until we won victories and can achieve present-day progress. I also express profound gratitude to the parties, governments, peoples, and Armies of the Soviet Union and other friendly countries the world over for unreservedly assisting and supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle.

I would like to express sincere admiration to cadres, male combatants, female combatants, militiamen, militant workers, and people throughout the country who have overcome difficulties and made courageous sacrifices in the cause of defending the motherland, preventing the return of the genocidal regime, preserving the society's national gains, and protecting the peaceful lives of our people. I would like to express profound gratitude to the families of fallen combatants that have sacrificed their beloved husbands, sons, or brothers in the cause of the nation and people. My most cordial greetings go to wounded, disabled, or sick cadres and combatants convalescing or under treatment at various hospitals. I wish all of you good health and a prompt recovery.

Allow me to express sincere admiration to the party committees and people's committees at all levels and in all ministries and offices around the central organization, as well as our compatriots throughout the country, who have assisted in, or contributed to, the Army-building movement, that is aimed at making the Armed Forces into truly loyal forces capable of serving the motherland and people in all circumstances.

Dear comrades and friends, despite the fact that we are in a position of superiority on the battlefield and our Armed Forces are growing and becoming ever stronger, our party and government have taken a stance of goodwill as they are desirous of settling the Cambodian problem politically and implementing a policy of national reconciliation in order to end the war and bring peace and happiness to the motherland as soon as possible. For this reason, since late 1987 our party and government have put forward successive proposals and have gone to great lengths to meet with the Cambodian opposition factions for the sake of a fair and reasonable political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

But the Cambodian opposition factions, especially the Khmer Rouge, have not yet displayed any genuine goodwill in the negotiations to find a peaceful solution because they still nurture the illusion of realizing their adventurous ambitions through military force. Yet the party of the State of Cambodia continues to observe self-restraint, preserve the bridge for negotiations, and make concessions at various forums. We agreed to accept the framework documents of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. We also agreed to the formation of the Supreme National Council [SNC]. We accepted most of the points in the 26 November document, and we have discussed the remaining points up to the present with the hope of finding an early political solution to the Cambodian problem.

When the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] and the UN secretary-general jointly appealed for a voluntary cease-fire, the party of the State of Cambodia agreed to the call and patiently implemented it, sincerely refraining from using force or launching offensives on the battlefield. However, the Cambodian opposition factions, especially the Polpotists, grossly violated the cease-fire in many ways, such as by continuing to attack our positions, firing heavy artillery barrages on us, sending troops, arms, and ammunition to areas close to our positions in preparation for military operations, and increasing their atrocities, including murder, torching houses, and looting the property of innocent people in a number of remote regions. Moreover, in announcing the ultimatum to torpedo the truce as of 5 June 1991, the genocidal Pol Pot ringleaders have even

more clearly showed their stubborn and deceitful nature. It was because of such an inflexible attitude, bereft of any sense of compromise, that the latest Jakarta meeting again floundered and no agreements were reached.

Nevertheless, our party and government value the latest second joint session of the SNC, the PICC cochairmen, and the UN secretary-general representative in Jakarta as a positive step in the process of the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem because it has allowed various parties concerned to understand each other's position; they understand both the points that can be settled and the remaining points to be settled, as well as various proposals concerning the means for settlement. The session also created a useful basis for future efforts. Other initiatives discussed between Samdech Sihanouk and Comrade Hun Sen have also become an important factor in helping to break through the impasse and head toward an overall political solution for the Cambodian problem.

The Cambodian Party, Government, Armed Forces, and people would like to express great appreciation of, and profound thanks for, the tireless efforts of the international community and the peace and justice-loving forces the world over that have opposed the reappearance of the genocidal regime and have contributed to the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of the respect for the sovereignty and right to self-determination of the Cambodian people.

From this podium, on behalf of the party, government, people, and Armed Forces as a whole, I would like to appeal to the UN Secretary-General, the PICC cochairmen, and peace-loving countries and international organizations to use their influence to force the ringleaders of the genocidal Pol Pot gang to put an end to their warmongering ambitions and all their criminal activities against the Cambodian people and to agree to resume the implementation of the voluntary cease-fire and accept the ending of military aid so as to create an atmosphere conducive to the process of bringing a definitive end to the national conflict.

I appeal to public opinion to support the recent Sihanouk-Hun Sen agreement in Jakarta as the basis for continuing discussions on the remaining issues in order to advance toward an overall solution to the Cambodian problem.

I take the opportunity of this occasion to appeal to the brothers who are conducting activities in the ranks of the Cambodian opposition factions to see the truth, realize the interests of the nation, motherland, and people, and reexamine the activities that the ringleaders have ordered you to engage in to serve their warmongering ambitions, that are aimed at nothing else but the destruction of their own country and nation. For this reason, you must wake up, desert the enemy ranks, and rejoin your families and the national fold. Our party, government, and people are waiting to welcome you at any time so that together we can rebuild our country and bring about prosperity in peace and happiness.

Dear comrades and friends, on the occasion of this solemn 40th anniversary of the Army and the Army-People Solidarity Day, on behalf of the party, government, and Armed Forces, I would like to appeal to all cadres, male combatants, and female combatants in the Armed Forces to increase your sense of mastery and responsibility for the destiny of the motherland; to be always ready to effectively ward off all adventurous military activities of the enemies; to firmly maintain the position of superiority that we are holding at present both at the border and inside the country; to firmly defend the social gains of the nation and ensure the peaceful lives of the people; and to prevent at all costs the return of the genocidal regime.

All levels and sectors must continue to pay close attention to stimulating the combined forces of the masses so that they take part in building and consolidating all sections of the Armed Forces to enable the latter to independently assume full responsibility for the national defense task. All units of the Armed Forces must pay close attention to strengthening themselves in all aspects. They must continue to strengthen the pure character and tradition of the Issarak Army. They must successfully keep up the tradition of a close relationship between the army and people as between fish and water. They must not forget the teaching that they should behave so that the people love them when they stay and miss them when they depart. At the same time, they must pay attention to consolidating unity within their inner circles, helping one another, and gradually improving the living conditions of both cadres and combatants. In all circumstances and situations, our CPAF must preserve their role as the sharpest and most trusted instrument of the party and people in the cause of defending the motherland and protecting all gains of the national society.

In conclusion, on behalf of the party and government and in my own name, I deeply thank all venerable monks, national and international guests, and all cadres, combatants, and compatriots attending this solemn meeting. I wish you all the best.

Tie Banh Greets Cadres, Combatants on Army Day

BK1906105391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Greetings message from General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of National Defense, to cadres and combatants on the 40th anniversary of the traditional day of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces and the Army-People Solidarity Day—recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, cadres, and combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF]:

Today, our Armed Forces, together with people throughout the country, are marking the 40th anniversary of the traditional Army and Army-people solidarity day in an atmosphere of great joy and lofty pride over the

resounding combat victories won on all battlefields, particularly in the 1990-91 dry-season counterattack against our enemies. The latter operation is most significant in the current revolutionary situation, in which Cambodia's own forces are taking responsibility for national defense tasks (?by themselves).

On behalf of the Defense ministry and in my own name, I would like to extend warm greetings, sincere commendation, and best wishes to cadres and male and female combatants who, arm in arm, are struggling arduously to fulfill their tasks of defending the nation and the people's peaceful life both along the border and in the interior of the country, and all comrade trainees who are studying inside and outside the country. May all of you enjoy good health, wisdom, and success in completing all your tasks.

I would like to extend my best regards and affection with profound feelings of respect and gratitude to sick, wounded, and disabled cadres and combatants who are receiving treatment in hospitals, to families of fallen combatants, to families of the Armed Forces, and to families that have done good service for the revolution and have contributed and are actively contributing to the tasks of national defense and construction.

Dear comrades and friends, for 40 years, under the wise leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]—formerly called the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party—our Cambodian people have effectively succeeded in the Issarak Army's tradition of invincible struggle, winning victories over the enemies of all kinds, seizing national independence from them, and bringing a peaceful life to the people.

At the present time, our CPAF has matured and fully grown up as a well-organized Army, including the infantry, air and naval forces, and the regular, regional, and specialized forces of all categories. They have always been ready to fight, and have fought to defend the nation's peace, effectively thwarting the possibilities for the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime over the past 12 years and more. Our CPAF's skill in taking full responsibility for the national defense tasks following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, particularly after the victories won in the 1990-91 dry-season counterattacks against the enemies, has increasingly gladdened our Cambodian people and enhanced their pride and confidence in our CPAF's strength to succeed in the cause of our national defense and construction. Everyone has clearly concluded that only the forces of the State of Cambodia, currently controlling the country and people, have sufficient capability, enough noble patriotic spirit, and enough responsibility for the destiny and future of the nation and people to effectively check the danger of the return of the genocidal regime that is detested by every Cambodian and was toppled long ago.

Our superiority and strength established both along the border battlefields and inside the country during this year's dry season have created more favorable conditions for the cause of our Cambodian revolution to advance with each passing day. This has caused more countries to turn to the support of our party and state's stance, made in a spirit of goodwill, on a political solution. This has been shown in their acceptance and careful implementation of the voluntary cease-fire appeal made by the Paris International Conference to the Cambodian cochairmen and the UN secretary general.

Dear comrades and friends, although the genocidal alliance groups have suffered serious defeats, in which the Pol Pot forces have lost an important part of their combat initiative, they have continued to get military aid from international reactionary circles; and due to the obstinate nature of the genocidal Pol Pot ringleaders, there is no change in their schemes to topple us. [words indistinct] the Pol Pot forces will continue resorting to more cruel and perfidious maneuvers in military, political, economic, and (?diplomatic) fields in order to oppose and sabotage us.

During the recent meeting in Jakarta, the Pol Pot clique had sought every means to oppose the negotiation and called on [words indistinct] to escalate the war even more extensively. Such an attitude has more clearly laid bare the obstinate stance and unchanging schemes of the genocidal clique in [words indistinct] our people by military force.

In all circumstances, we must resolutely defend the power of our state at all levels; this is our big advantage for countering the enemies.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Army traditional day and Army-people solidarity day, on behalf of the Defense Ministry, I would like to call on cadres and male and female combatants throughout the country to firmly grasp the principled views of the party and state in order to mobilize [words indistinct] vigilance in order to check all evil acts of the genocidal clique. We must clearly differentiate friends from foes, encourage a reliance on our own forces, continue to effectively implement all resolutions of the party Central Committee's 12th session and directives on the 1990-91 political-military tasks set forth by the Central Army Party Committee, and strive to successfuly expand the tradition of Army-people solidarity—the glorious tradition of our Army in the cause of struggle to defend and build the country, thus making it peaceful and prosperous.

Once again, I wish all comrades and friends good health and success in carrying out all tasks assigned by the party and people.

Party Paper Marks Anniversary of Army Founding

BK1906154091 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Undated PRACHEACHON editorial: "The Bastion That Protects the Nation's Independence, Freedom, and the People's Happinness Is Determined To Prevent the Genocidal Pol Pot Regime's Return to Cambodia"]

[Text] June 19 this year marks the traditional 40th anniversary of Army day as well as Army-People Solidarity Day. To this date, the entire party, Armed Forces, and

people have expressed their profound gratitude to the heroic Issarak Army that has bequeathed a tradition of persistent struggle and sublime sacrifices in the cause of the nation and people. The sweet fame of the heroic Issarak Army has been indelibly inscribed in the people's mind imbued with revolutionary optimism for national independence, freedom, and the people's happiness.

A slogan—The Army should stay close to the people as fish do to water—has become the reflection of the close, inseparable bond between the two. And it has also become a lesson for our Armed Forces which are determined to overcome all obstacles and carry out their difficult tasks.

For 40 years full of complex tests in the purely patriotic movement, our Army has scored brilliant feats and displayed unmatched heroism and sacrifices for the nation, offering their flesh and blood for the people's cause without regret. Cadres and combatants have always placed their personal interests below the common interests of the motherland and people.

Carrying on the fine tradition of the Issarak Army over the past 12 years, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], our Army combatants have fulfilled their duties in a way worthy of an Army born of the people, by the people, and fully for the people. They are well-behaved and humble. They respect their elders and love those younger. They are polite toward the weaker sex and befriend one another. Their character has won them the affection of the people who regard them as their own children and give them all kinds of assistance.

Our Army steadfastly adheres to the spirit of the adage: Make the people love you when you stay and miss you when you depart.

Most outstanding was the fact that during the 1990-91 dry season, all of our Army units stepped up their effectiveness in assuming the duty of national defense by themselves and greatly raised their position. From commanders down to ordinary soldiers, everyone knows how to do a good job of conducting the mass proselytization work. All have displayed great ability to lead and control forces, to fight well, to build strong units, to win successes in all combat and on all battlefields, and to enjoy popular support wherever they go.

The people-Army unity of will was even more obvious in Kompong Thom, Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Pursat, Banteay Meanchey, and so on. In counterattacks against the enemies during this dry season, the people enthusiastically participated in all their activities, thus creating an advantageous position both at the front and in the rear. These factors of victory are made possible thanks to the personal leadership, training, and indoctrination of the KPRP and the direct assistance of the people and authorities at all levels. Thanks to all of that our Cambodian People's Army has grown up rapidly and has become capable of taking full charge of the national defense duty.

This year, 1991, is most significant and important to the struggle of our people. Although the genocidal coalition groups continue to launch large-scale offensives against us, they have failed to seize any advantage over us in the military field. As the party and government have clearly assessed, the period after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia has been the time when the position of the State of Cambodia has been consolidated. After the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers, especially in 1990, the enemies considered that it was a strategic opportunity for them to defeat us militarily. However, they did not achieve anything worthwhile even though they used tanks and artillery pieces to attack us. That strategic opportunity instead brought upon them one more stinging setback after another. Therefore, the strategic opportunity that the enemies used to try to topple us militarily has already passed. Yet their ambitions remain to topple us by all means, including the most perfidious maneuvers and dirtiest psychological tricks.

For the time being as well as in the future, our Armed Forces should continue to relentlessly develop the tradition of the revolutionary heroism and the sweet fame of the Issarak Army by firmly upholding the sense of patriotism; respecting and loving the people; resolutely defending the party, state power, and people; respecting the people's interests; maintaining close bonds with the masses; resolutely becoming the core of the masses in defending the revolutionary gains and counterattacking the aggressive and criminal activities of the enemies for the development of our state power; and guranteeing that the genocidal Pol Pot regime will never return to power in Cambodia.

Vietnamese Troops Arrive Via Laos, Desert

BK2006003691 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Our Cambodian national resistance forces on the Stung Treng-Preah Vihear battlefield have reported that on 4 June, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors dispatched 1,500 fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam, along with 10 tanks and many multiple rockets batteries, across the Cambodian-Lao border near Khloem Village in Champassak District, Laos, to Cambodia along the border road leading to Route 69. The troops were deployed in Choam Khsan district seat and Chhep district seat in Preah Vihear Province.

It is to be specified that these 1,500 Vietnamese troops are dressed in genuine Vietnamese soldiers' uniforms. As soon as they crossed the Lao-Cambodian border, hundreds of them escaped back to Vietnam. Another 100 deserted upon arriving at their destinations. More are deserting.

Radio Reports 6-9 Jun Activities in Kampot

BK2006095991 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Our Cambodian national resistance forces, in cooperation with guerrillas and our people, ambushed and routed attacks by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys on the (Masa Chhor) road, at

(Boeng Trei), (Phnum Popel), and at (Chamka Bei) in Kompong Trach District on the Kampot battlefield.

1. On 6 June, the Vietnamese enemy and its puppets and lackeys gathered 250 soldiers backed by four tanks in an attempt to attack us along (Masa Chhor) road. The people had warned us about this attack.

Our Cambodian national resistance forces cooperated with the people and guerrillas and ambushed the enemy along this road. We killed 11 enemy soldiers, including a regimental officer, and wounded 13 others; we also destroyed two tanks and some war materiel. The remaining troops fled back.

2. On 7 June, our Cambodian national resistance forces cooperated with the people's forces and routed an attack by 150 Vietnamese enemy soldiers near (Boeng Trei), who also stepped on our mines; eight were killed and 15 others wounded. The remaining troops fled back. We seized some war materiel.

3. On 8 June, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys gathered 125 troops to launch an offensive at (Phum Popel). They were ambushed midway by our Cambodian national resistance forces and people, and also stepped on our mines. Thirteen enemy soldiers were killed and six others wounded; the remaining soldiers retreated.

4. On 9 June, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys gathered 150 of their troops. Backed by three tanks, they attempted to attack us in the (Chamka Bei) area. Halfway, they were ambushed by our Cambodian national resistance forces in cooperation with the people's forces, who attacked them from the front, the flank, and the rear, and also with mines and leaflets. We killed nine enemy soldiers and wounded 15 others; three bodies were left on the battlefield including that of a battalion officer. We seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. Some of the remaining troops fled back while others, including a Vietnamese enemy soldier, surrendered to our Cambodian national resistance forces.

In sum, in the four battles, we killed or wounded 90 enemy soldiers, including killing a regiment officer and a battalion officer, and destroyed two tanks.

Indonesia

Alatas on Solving Immigration, Islands Disputes

BK1906121691 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1043 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Jakarta, Jun 19 (ANTARA)—Indonesia is still seeking an amicable solution to the current issue on groups of illegal immigrants flocking Malaysia recently.

Such an effort to find a settlement on this issue is still under process, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told the press here Wednesday after opening the pre-UNCTAD VII international conference in a globalizing world economy lasting from June 19 to 20. Both Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur have agreed to solve the issue of increasing illegal immigrants from Indonesia.

The recent group of illegal immigrants who are alleged to be members of the Aceh trouble makers movement (GPK), according to the minister, have landed in Malaysia with another motive. Most of them had previously visited Malaysia to seek better life or a job, the minister said. They were caught redhanded by the Malaysian police while bringing with them a rifle and knives, Alatas added.

As fas as they are illegal immigrants, the minister explained, Indonesia will try hard to get an amicable solution for their possible return to Indonesia.

The minister revealed that they had been accused of violating Malaysia's immigration laws and other existing regulations. Therefore, the minister expounded, those proved to have violated the regulations were subject to a legal solution of that country.

Asked about the issue of the Sepadan island, the minister clearly stressed that up to now Indonesia and Malaysia are stuck to the status quo of the island.

The recent reports focussing on the activities of physical development in the disputed island are groundless, he said. The existing buildings in that island are those which have been built by Malaysians before the two countries came up with an agreement.

The most important thing in this issue, the minister further said, is that Indonesia and Malaysia have no problem concerning the status quo of the island.

"We have agreed to solve this issue in such an amicable way," the minister asserted.

Commenting on the role might be played by Indonesia in finding a solution to the disputed Spratly islands, the minister revealed that Indonesia would firstly hold dialogues with the five countries claiming the islands. Such dialogues, he said, are intended to promote mutual understanding among concerned countries with the aim of seeking a peaceful solution to that issue.

Laos

Border Committee Meeting Opens in Vientiane

BK1906141491 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] The third meeting of the Technical Border Committees of Laos and Myanmar [Burma] was opened in Vientiane this morning. The Lao delegation at the meeting was headed by Ouan Phommachak, deputy director of the 2d Department of the Foreign Ministry and head of the Lao-Myanmar Technical Border Committee, and the Myanmar delegation was headed by (U Wynn Lwin), director of the Boundary Department and head of the Myanmar-Lao Technical Border Committee. The two sides exchanged views on various issues, reviewed and assessed the outcome of the joint operations conducted in the past dry season, and worked out a new operation plan.

The Myanmar delegation arrived in Vientiane on the morning of 18 June and, in the evening of the same day, paid a courtesy call on Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister and chairman of the Lao-Myanmar National Border Committee.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Outgoing Mongolian Envoy

BK1906144391 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] This morning Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, received at the Foreign Ministry a farewell courtesy call from Urjinlhundeb, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to Laos, who has just completed his tenure of diplomatic service in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Urjinlhundeb was assigned to his ambassadorial post to Laos on 27 September 1989.

Officials Attend Cambodian Envoy's Reception

BK2006013691 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] At noon yesterday, Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to Laos, hosted a reception at the embassy for the 40th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces.

Attending the reception were Somlat Chanthamat, Political Bureau member and head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee; Major General Soulima Bounleut, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Defense Ministry; and a number of senior military officers and cadres from many ministries. A number of foreign diplomats and military attaches stationed in Laos also attended the reception.

Philippines

UN Help Sought on Reported Nuclear Accident

HK1906135991 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Jun 91

[By Jojo Ysmael]

[Text] The Senate sought the help of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Commission in order to determine if the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo has caused a nuclear accident or can possibly cause a nuclear accident at the U.S. military facilities of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

According to Senator Wigberto Tanada, chairman of the Senate committee on justice and human rights, they will invite experts and specialists from the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Commission for them to help determine the veracity of a reported nuclear alert inside Clark Air Base.

Tanada, who initiated the investigation, commented that the evacuation of military and civilian men of the U.S. bases in the country is an indication that the published report on the nuclear alert hoisted inside the military bases may possibly be true.

U.S. Decision Needed on Whether To Keep Bases

HK1906144191 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 Jun 91

[By Rey Arquiza of DZRH Unit No. 21]

[Text] It is up to the Americans to decide whether they would like to stay in the Philippines after they have been affected by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption. This was declared by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus.

Manglapus said that should the Americans change their minds about the continued presence of their bases in the country after the Mt. Pinatubo eruption gravely affected Clark Air Base in Angeles City and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City, that is their right.

But according to Manglapus, as of now there is no indication yet that the Americans are changing their position about the retention of their military bases in the country because of the Mt. Pinatubo eruption. There are reports that the effects of the eruption on the bases paved the way for a reassessment of their importance.

Manglapus said that he had spoken recently with U.S. chief negotiator Richard Armitage on the telephone, and he told about their exchanges of opinion on the signing of another agreement soon.

Manglapus said: They are accepting the seven years, but they want an additional withdrawal period, what they call reasonable. They are now focusing on that and they have moved from their original position which was 10 years to 12 years.

Manglapus further added: The matter of concluding a treaty on the U.S. bases is now coming to a head.

Thailand

Continued Reportage on 24 Jun Cambodian Talks

SRV Ambassador on Cambodia, U.S. Ties

BK2006022991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 91 p A5

[Text] Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung yesterday expressed hope the warring Cambodian factions will reach an agreement to extend the ceasefire and halt the flow of foreign arms during their meeting in Phatthaya next week.

Nguyen Trung said he also hoped the meeting would pave the way for the Supreme National Council (SNC) to function as a body representing Cambodian sovereignty.

The questions of ceasefire, an end to foreign arms for the Cambodian factions and the chairmanship and vice chairmanship of the SNC are among the crucial issues besetting the factions. It is still unclear whether any of these issues will be taken up at the Phatthaya meeting.

Speaking at a press interview at the Vietnamese Embassy, the envoy said in his personal capacity that an agreement between Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen in Jakarta earlier this month to continue the ceasefire and stop the flow of foreign arms should be pursued by the SNC in Phatthaya.

Nguyen Trung said the two points were essential to the search for a comprehensive solution to the 12-year-old Cambodian conflict.

"How can they negotiate while they are still fighting and there is still outside interference?" he asked.

He welcomed the Phatthaya meeting, scheduled for June 24-25, as reflecting the capability of the Cambodians to agree among themselves. "The fact that the SNC will meet is important enough," he said.

The Vietnamese ambassador said he hoped the SNC would be able to function as a body representing Cambodian sovereignty so that the four factions could pursue their discussions on a number of questions that only the Cambodians themselves could resolve. He did not elaborate.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin on Tuesday urged Vietnam to persuade Phnom Penh not to raise the issue of the SNC leadership at the Phatthaya meeting for fear it might block substantive discussions.

Phnom Penh had indicated it considered the leadership issue as a top priority. Hun Sen has demanded that he be given the vice chairmanship of the SNC if Sihanouk becomes its chairman—a condition rejected by the Khmer Rouge.

Nguyen Trung also stressed the Vietnamese position opposing any linkage between a settlement of the Cambodian conflict and the normalization of relations with the United States.

But he said he hopes an improvement in US-Vietnamese relations would create a favourable environment for the settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

The Phatthaya meeting will be the first to be hosted by Thailand since Anan Panyarachun became prime minister in March. it will also be the first to be attended by Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a member of the SNC.

Checkpoints Dependent on Situation

BK1906105191 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Military officers at the Burapha Field Force in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, held a news conference today to review the operations conducted along the Thai-Cambodian border. Major General Thitiphong Chennawat, commander of the Burapha Task Force, presided over the briefing.

Officers reported that robberies against Thai villagers along the border continued despite strong measures taken by the authorities to stop them. The authorities did not remain idle but stepped up activities and, as a result, arrested six weapons smugglers during May. Authorities also dispatched troops to guard villages in sensitive areas. To sum up, there were no serious incidents reported during the period under review. The authorities remain ready to assist the villagers.

The commander of the Burapha Task Force said the opening of border trading checkpoints is on a temporary basis depending on the political situation in Cambodia. There will be no change in control of certain products at the moment.

Security Chief Outlines Stand

BK1906143991 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Suwit Sutthanukun, secretary general of the National Security Council, stated on 17 June that Thailand will have no part in the meeting of the four Cambodian factions in Phatthaya on 24 June. Thailand will let the Cambodians discuss among themselves the solution to their problem. Thailand, meanwhile, reaffirmed its three-point stand regarding the problem. First, Vietnam must pull out its troops from Cambodia. Although partial troop withdrawal has been carried out, there are reportedly still a large number of Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia, and it is debatable whether those Vietnamese elements are technicians or fresh troops introduced into Cambodia. If an agreement is reached at the coming talks, it should be followed by more Vietnamese being pulled out from Cambodia. Second, all Cambodian factions should try to achieve a reconciliation and settle the problem among themselves. They should have the right to self determination. Third, the state of Cambodia should not be a threat to Thailand.

Joint SRV Fishing Dispute Viewed

BK2006024191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 91 p 4

[Article by Phichai Chunsuksawat and Nattaya Chetchotirot: "Fishing in Troubled Waters"]

[Text] For years Thailand and Vietnam have been locked in an unresolved dispute over fishing, the issue emerging almost yearly when Thai officials raise the issue of Thai fishermen held captive and the amount of money that had to be paid to secure their release.

When Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trung first arrived in Bangkok some 18 months ago, one of the main areas of concern he raised was the problem of Thai fishing trawlers violating their contractual agreements with the Vietnamese Government.

Unlike past years, the issue has prompted more controversy.

Southern fisheries associations this year called for swift government action against what they claim is an increase in piracy by Vietnamese.

The Fishing Association of Songkhla, for instance, claims that since January this year, some 1,000 Thai fishermen and 68 trawlers have been captured by Vietnamese pirates.

Ransoms of between 450,000 and one million baht ($18,000 and $40,000) had to be paid to secure the trawlers' return.

The Thai Navy and the Fourth Army responded by launching operations against the alleged Vietnamese pirates in the South. About 127 Vietnamese in 13 trawlers have been arrested and a large amount of weapons seized since the operation started some three weeks ago.

There is no doubt that the operation, launched at the time Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong visited Vietnam, prompted considerable concern among Vietnamese diplomats.

While the Vietnamese leadership is currently preoccupied with the upcoming Party Congress, there was concern within the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok that press reports of the pirate arrests could prompt a local reaction that could affect the improved atmosphere between Vietnam and Thailand.

Just recently, both countries had agreed to the formation of a Joint Economic Commission to be inked by Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin.

Thai military officials have said that the operation was not carried out in retaliation for the arrests of Thai fishermen but was merely a response to requests for action by those effected by the alleged acts of piracy.

Whatever the cause, the controversy appears to have prompted a genuine desire from both sides to try to resolve this issue once and for all, something that could not have been carried out as a result of strained relations over the Cambodian issue.

Despite the desire, resolving this multifaceted problem will not be easy and will take considerable time and effort.

One of the main obstacles blocking a resolution since 1981 was the influence of political parties with vested interests in the fisheries industry.

Foreign Ministry sources concur with statements by Vietnamese officials that a considerable number of Thai fishermen violate Vietnamese waters to fish.

A standard Vietnamese complaint is that while contracts have been signed with Thai firms to send in a specific number of trawlers to fish, the firms send in more trawlers but with the same markings.

The Thai officials admit that they are unable to exercise effective control over the estimated 70,000 trawlers, 60,000 of which have the capability to fish overseas. Since 1981, about 600 Thais are arrested yearly by the Vietnamese.

Vietnam, on the other hand, has been accused of adopting a policy of making money by demanding US$1,000 "ransom" (described by Vietnam as a fine) for the release and return of the fishermen. Vietnam has also been accused of not facilitating access to Thai fishermen detained.

Another problem faced by the Thai Government has been its inability to claim money it paid out for the return of Thai fishermen from about 50 trawler owners, the ministry sources said.

The annual cost of paying fines for the release of the fishermen has been about 20 million baht a year.

With an interim government in place, a high-ranking ministry official said the current situation provides a good opportunity to resolve the problem now that political influence is no longer an obstacle.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said the matter is now considered a priority issue to be resolved within this administration.

In an interview with selected Thai journalists yesterday, Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung said his government is concerned about the information (about alleged pirate attacks) provided by the Thai Government.

"The Vietnamese Government is seriously concerned about the information provided by the Thai side and has sent cadres to the South to gather information.

"This information will be studied and then a delegation will visit Thailand soon to find a solution to this problem," he said.

He said that investigations had to be made to the piracy allegations before any conclusions could be drawn, adding that the problem of fishing between the two countries had existed long before he took up his post.

"A solution is necessary. There is a need for a good mechanism to solve the problem," he said, adding that "Vietnam has imposed self-control because it does not want relations to be affected and has ordered the Press to be calm and in self-control until everything is clear.

The ambassador said that during the June 7 visit to Hanoi by Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, who met Vietnamese Army Chief of Staff and First Deputy Defence Minister Gen Doan Khue, the former stressed the need to set up a joint committee not only to solve fishing problems but also to boost cooperation in the field.

"Vietnam welcomed the proposal by Gen Sunthon for joint control and patrol between the navies of the two countries and that joint exercises should be held to ensure that there is an orderly situation in the waters of the two countries.

Proposal

"Gen Doan Khue welcomed this proposal, adding that this would help avoid disputes between fisheries of the two countries.

"The navies of each country can then give information as to the scope of where fishermen can operate and where they should not. This would create mutual trust," he said.

According to the Vietnamese envoy, the Thai side felt that the joint committee should comprise of consular, fisheries and marine police or naval officials, and the Vietnamese side agreed.

"It is the duty of every government to fight piracy," Ambassador Nguyen Trung said, adding however that Vietnam has asked for specific details regarding the location the alleged Vietnamese pirates were arrested.

Vietnam has also agreed to supply the Thai ambassador in Hanoi with details of Thais detained in Vietnam, particularly in the South.

It is almost certain that this joint committee will eventually be placed under the overall responsibility of the Joint Economic Commission expected to be set up this year. Both countries have already approved their respective drafts of the Joint Economic Commission while final scrutiny is being carried out. Ambassador Nguyen Trung said yesterday that he hopes the agreement will be signed some time in July.

While it appears that the recent operations in the South has prompted this somewhat positive development where both sides are moving somewhat swiftly to provide crucial information about respective nationals detained, a great deal more work lays ahead to achieve an overall framework to contain and resolve the problem as a whole.

The fisheries problem is linked with a more complicated problem to be resolved between the two countries—the question of each country's so-called exclusive economic zones.

The ambassador said this issue was discussed some two months ago between Vietnamese Deputy Foreign minister Le Mai and Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Witthaya Wetchachiwa.

"The two sides agreed that a joint commission (on this issue) is necessary. A sub-committee is expected to be appointed and discuss how to explore mineral products in this area.

"Thailand and Vietnam have the same principle as far as territorial waters is concerned but the problem is identifying the overlapping area," the ambassador said.

He said that Vietnam would like to use the Thai-Malaysian Joint Development Area (JDA) as a model in resolving the question over the overlapping area.

Ambassador Nguyen Trung said he thinks that discussion towards the realisation of this could be carried out in two phases: the first is to work out exactly where is the overlapping and then determine what natural resources can be jointly exploited and how.

This would not only entail fish, but other natural products such as minerals and natural gas.

While this is certainly the approach to be taken, the task is certainly not easy considering that it took Thai and Malaysian officials over 10 years to reach a final agreement.

Another problem is that the territorial waters off the southern coast of Thailand and Vietnam may not belong exclusively to the two countries. Unlike the JDA between Thailand and Malaysia, there is the question of Cambodian territorial claims to consider.

Ambassador Nguyen Trung admits to this factor and notes that progress in realising a future Thai-Vietnamese JDA could be affected because of likely Cambodian claims.

Under such a scenario, the issue may face delays like projects of the Mekong Committee which could not proceed and were deferred because the Cambodian question has not been settled.

Danish Minister on Chaloem Political Asylum

BK2006023191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 91 p A2

[Text] A senior Danish official has confirmed that former Cabinet member Pol [Police] Capt Chaloem Yubamrung has been granted political asylum in Denmark but was quoted as saying his extradition would be considered if he were charged with criminal offences.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said the Thai Embassy in Copenhagen was informed by Danish Justice Minister Hans Engell that Chaloem now has the status of a political refugee.

But Danish authorities, Engell was quoted as saying, would consider a formal request by Thai authorities to repatriate Chaloem if he was wanted for criminal offences not related to politics. He did not say what "consider" would entail.

Thailand and Denmark have no extradition treaty.

Chaloem, who is wanted by the National Peacekeeping Council, fled to Denmark shortly after the Feb 23 coup.

Prime Minister Dismisses Resignation Rumor

BK2006030091 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Rumors at the Securities Exchange of Thailand [SET] that the prime minister will resign and the government devalue the baht currency are definitely inaccurate and investors should not believe them. The statement was made by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun to mass media representatives yesterday.

[Begin recording] [Anan] Why are there rumors every day? I am still prime minister today.

[Reporter] What should the government do to solve this problem?

[Anan] There are rumors everyday in the stock market. I would like to say that we cannot prevent rumors. First, there are people who start rumors. Second, there are people who believe them. This is a problem of Thai society, I think.

[Reporter] Do you mean to confirm that these are only rumors?

[Anan] Yes, certainly.

[Reporter] You will not resign?

[Anan] No.

[Reporter] Normally, rumors at the stock market often come true. Is that so?

[Anan] Are you one of those who starts rumors?

[Reporter] What about the baht devaluation?

[Anan] Well, isn't this an even more inaccurate rumor? I have never thought about this. No proposal has been made on this matter. It has never been mentioned since I came into office, now for a hundred days. The devaluation is impossible. Being an interim government, it will never consider an issue such as this.

[Reporter] Sir, have you discussed the stock market problems with the finance minister?

[Anan] The stock market is the stock market, but it is the market that...[changes thought]

[Reporter] I mean that foreign investors will not invest in Thailand.

[Anan] Because some people start rumors and some people believe it. Rumors cannot be trusted.

[Reporter] If you resign, there will be no need for those rumors at all, isn't it?

[Anan] There is no resignation. Nothing has happened and will not happen. There is no reason for me to resign.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Anan] Once I have accepted a duty, I have the responsibility of keeping it.

[Reporter] They say after you have succeeded in negotiating with CP [CP Telecommunications Co. Ltd on telephone expansion project] that you will resign.

[Anan] That is how an irresponsible person works. [end recording]

Samakkitham Party Formally Registered 20 Jun

BK2006085991 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] At 0900 this morning, a group of founding members of a new political party called the Samakkhitham Party submitted an application to register the party with the Interior Ministry.

The group was led by Narong Wongwan, Buntheng Thongsawat, and Squadron Leader Thiti Nakhonthap. Other founding members include former MPs [Members of Parliament] and provincial governors.

The registration application was submitted to Charoenchit Na Songkhla, permanent secretary of the Interior Ministry, and Chalong Kanlayanamit, director general of the Local Administration Department.

The founding members held a news conference on the party's registration at the Wiphawadi Ballroom, Central Plaza Lat Phrao Hotel at 1200 today.

The office of the Samakkhitham Party is located at 36/12 Chaeng Watthana Road, Thung Song Hong Subdistrict, Bangkhen District, Bangkok.

Others Expected To Join

BK2006023391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 91 p A4

[Text] Five more prominent Solidarity members, including ex-party secretary general Chaloemphan Siwikon, resigned from the party yesterday.

Ten Solidarity members, including ex-party leader Narong Wongwan, resigned on Tuesday.

Yesterday's resignation of five members, four of them former MPs [Members of Parliament], was submitted to the party executive board by a former Solidarity member, Samphan Loetnuwat. Samphan also submitted the 10 resignations on Tuesday.

Samphan resigned from the party shortly after the Feb 23 military coup and is now a founding member of the new Samakkhitham Party. Narong is expected to become leader of the new party.

Samphan identified the four other members who resigned yesterday as ex-MPs Sawat Khamprakop, Wirakon Khamprakop, Charoen Chaoprayun and non-MP member Chakkraphan Thattiyakun.

Samphan said he would submit more resignations today.

His statement was backed up by Solidarity's ex-chief adviser, Buntheng Thongsawat, who resigned with Narong on Tuesday.

Buntheng said about 15 more former MPs will resign to join the 22 ex-Solidarity members who are expected to apply as members of Samakkhitham.

Buntheng told THE NATION that the 15 former MPs were expected to gradually resign from Solidarity to join Samakkhitham after the new party is formally registered today with the Interior Ministry.

The mass resignations this week follow one on May 24 when seven former Solidarity MPs, led by ex-Lampang MP Phinit Chantharasurin, quit the party because they wanted to help form the Samakkhitham Party.

Buntheng said he, Narong and the other ex-Solidarity members would certainly join Samakkhitham, which is being organized by Sqd Ldr [Squadron Leader] Thiti Nakhonthap.

Narong has been avoiding reporters since his resignation was announced on Tuesday. Thiti has said Narong has been offered the post of party leader.

Buntheng said most of the 15 Solidarity members expected to resign soon are in the party's Ruamthai faction.

The now-defunct Ruamthai Party had 35 MPs before it merged with three other smaller opposition parties in early 1989 to form Solidarity. Buntheng was Ruamthai chief adviser, while Narong was its leader. More than 10 members of the Ruamthai faction have not yet quit Solidarity.

One Solidarity source in the Ruamthai faction told THE NATION that several Solidarity members are reluctant to follow Narong and Buntheng because they feel attached to Solidarity.

But the MPs will gradually resign to join Samakkhitham, the source said, because they are worried about their chances of getting elected as Solidarity members in the next general election, which is scheduled to be held by April.

The continued resignation of the Ruamthai faction will cost Solidarity its political base in the northern provinces. About 20 former Solidarity MPs in the Ruamthai faction came from the north.

Buntheng predicted that Samakkhitham would capture many House seats in the upcoming election and would become the core party in the next government.

Buntheng said if the government is a coalition, a non-partisan leader would be invited to head the government. That person need not be Army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, he said.

It is widely believed that the Samakkhitham party supports Suchinda as the next prime minister and is being formed as a vehicle for retired military leaders to enter politics.

Suchinda yesterday reiterated that he has nothing to do with the new party.

Buntheng denied an allegation by some Solidarity members that Narong was cleared by graft investigators because he decided to join Samakkhitham, which is said to enjoy widespread support in the military.

Also yesterday, a founding member of Samakkhitham said the party would hold a function at Central Plaza hotel today after the party is formally registered.

The member said a former Prachakon Thai MP, Warothai Phinyasat, would attend. The source, who asked to remain anonymous, quoted Warothai as saying that the Prachakon Thai party wants to be allied with Samakkhitham.

Jan-Jun Rice Exports Reach 1,891,104 Tonnes

BK2006091491 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 20 June 91

[Text] The Foreign Trade Department reported that from 1 January to 16 June this year, Thailand exported a total of 1,891,104 tonnes of rice. Of this amount, the Government exported 277,405 tonnes while the private sector exported 1,613,699 tonnes.

As of 16 June figures, an additional total of 164,246 tonnes is scheduled for delivery later this year. The breakdowns of delivery are 133,996 tonnes for June, 18,750 tonnes for July, and 11,500 tonnes for August to December.

Vietnam

Report on Albanian Renovation, Joint Ties

BK1906093991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 17 Jun 91

[By station correspondent Kim Lien]

[Text] The 10th Congress of the Albanian Workers Party [AWP] convened in the middle of June this year decided to change its name to the Socialist Party of Albania [SPA]. The explanation for the change was that the party has entered a new period of activity and the party targets and duties have changed during the process of renovation in Albania. The congress also passed the party's new platform in which the SPA announced its loyalty to socialist ideology and renounced the outdated socialist model in Albania due to its unsuitability.

The SPA calls on the communists to move ahead with democratic reform in society and to motivate and encourage the reform process on the basis of cooperation with other parties to overcome critical problems and to start national restoration.

The new direction of the AWP, now the SPA, shows the clear path and the necessary adjustments to be made in making an undertaking for national construction and defence to constantly move forward. This undertaking began with the courageous fighting against Fascism to liberate the country completely in 1944

With its continuous striving with the slogan: Raising High the National Independence Flag and Socialism, Self-Sufficiency To Construct the Nation; the party is at present following common trends of renovation and reformation by implementing a series of measures to upgrade labor efficiency and democratize social life in Albania.

Against this background, Albania's international cooperative relations in general, and its relations with Vietnam in particular, have many new forms.

The SRV-Albania agreement on commodity exchange and payment for the period 1991 to 1995 was signed in Hanoi by Gesim Dhrima, Albanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, and Le Kim Nang, deputy minister of commerce, furthering the renovation of the two countries by giving one another the most favored status in trading and navigation.

The two countries continue to exchange their goods. Vietnam imports from Albania: asphalt, pyrite, iron, copper wire, and other goods. Albania imports from Vietnam: agricultural and forestry products, light industrial goods, and other goods.

Compared with previous agreements, the new agreement between the two countries increases trading volume by 30 percent and all exchange will be paid in hard currency at international market prices.

At the agreement signing ceremony, we met Ambassador Gesim Dhrima. He said:

[Begin Gesim Dhrima recording in Albanian fading into Vietnamese translation] I am very pleased to be given the authority by the Albanian Government to sign the agreement of commodity exchange and payments with Vietnam. We know that the Albanian Government wants to further expand cooperative relations with Vietnam. The new agreement and protocol have some changes compared to the previous ones. Vietnam is proceeding with its economic renovation and so is Albania. These renovations are reflected in the two country's economic policies and they will lead to some advantages and difficulties in practice. But I think with the common striving and sense of unity and cooperation between the two countries we will overcome any difficulties in complying with the agreement. Practically speaking, the greatest difficulty between Vietnam and Albania in the past few years was transportation because our two countries are quite far away geographically. But with the signing of this long-term agreement we can see that this difficulty may be overcome. [end recording]

Answering our questions about his remark on the renovation process in Vietnam, Ambassador Gesim Dhrima said: We have closely followed the renovation in Vietnam. In the renovation process, every country has to formulate policies according to their actual conditions. In Vietnam the most prominent features of the last few years have been the abundance of commodities, the improved stability of the market situation, and the better quality of goods.

I sincerely wish the Vietnamese people success in planning greater achievements in the cause of renovation and nation building. I trust that the coming Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam will be successful.

Paper Marks Cambodian Armed Forces' Day

BK2006092391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Jun 91

[19 June QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Apply the Traditions of the Issarak Army to the Cause of Defending and Building the Cambodian Fatherland"]

[Text] On this day 40 years ago, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces were merged into the Issarak Army. Since then, the Cambodian people's revolutionary struggle has entered a new stage. Under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], developing the Cambodian people's glorious traditions based on patriotism and revolutionary ardor, the Issarak Army has made outstanding progress in the course of its growth and development, displaying much combat bravery and scoring many feats-of-arms. Together with the entire people, it won glorious victories in the prolonged, arduous struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists which led to the great victory in spring 1975. This, together with the victories of the Lao and Vietnamese revolutions, it ushered in a new era for the three nations.

But the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique betrayed the people and robbed them of the revolutionary gains they had achieved through countless sacrifices through blood and bones. The genocidal clique purged and massacred truly patriotic cadres and soldiers, installed their henchmen in the Army leadership, and gradually turned the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Army into a reactionary instrument to oppose the people and turn their guns on their internationalist friends.

Once again, the Cambodian people and Army, closely uniting with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, rose up and smashed the genocidal regime. The 7 January 1979 victory saved the Cambodian people from the danger of extermination and paved the way for Cambodia to enter a new era in which the people master their own fate and enjoy independence and freedom.

However, the enemy has not given up its scheme aimed at undermining the Cambodian revolution. Assisted by foreign reactionary forces, it has tried by all means to wage war to impede the Cambodian people's national revival in an effort to reestablish the genocidal regime, which is hated by the entire Cambodian people.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party and with the wholehearted support of the Vietnamese Army Volunteers, the Cambodian people and Army repeatedly defeated all the schemes and acts of the Cambodian reactionaries against the Cambodian revolution; firmly maintained and consolidated the people's power over the whole country, including land, air, sea, border, and island areas; and pushed the opposition Cambodian groups to utter disarray and isolation.

For nearly two years now since the repatriation of all Vietnamese Volunteer Army units on 26 September 1989 following the fulfillment of their glorious internationalist duty, the Cambodian people and Army have taken into their own hands the defense of their fatherland. Determined to protect the revolutionary gains and with the combat strength generated by border and hinterland defense forces, the Cambodian Army has overcome the tough trials in the 1989-90 dry season and won big victories in the 1990-91 dry season. These achievements have testified to the maturity and strong development of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army and have eloquently demonstrated that this revolutionary Army is fully capable of fulfilling the task of safeguarding the revolutionary gains and of defending the fatherland's independence and sovereignty and national construction in Cambodia.

At present, the Cambodian Armed Forces have strongly developed their strength comprising regular, regional, and guerrilla and militia forces. A well-organized command, leadership, and logistical and technical supply system has been set up from top to bottom and from national Defense Ministry agencies down to military regions, divisions, provincial and district units, and grassroots establishments. The organizations of the KPRP and of army political agencies and political cadres have all been consolidated with each passing day, thus creating unity, solidarity, and combat strength for all members of the people's Armed Forces.

Many important changes are taking place in Cambodia. Fully aware of its heavy and complicated tasks in the new situation, the Cambodian Revolutionary Army is strictly

observing the ceasefire order while heightening revolutionary vigilance, ready to foil the enemy's dark schemes and acts of sabotage.

Continuing the revolutionary nature and glorious traditions of the Issarak Army, the Cambodian Revolutionary Army is working together with the entire people in firmly protecting the revolutionary gains and in successfully implementing the policy of national reconciliation so as to transform Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned country and to positively contribute to promoting peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The militant solidarity and special friendship between the peoples and Armies of Vietnam and Cambodia as well as among the peoples and Armies of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos constitute an extremely valuable asset and a source of strength for the three nations. The Vietnam People's Army is very elated at the great achievements that the Cambodian Revolutionary Army has recorded over the past 40 years. We firmly believe that the fraternal Cambodian Revolutionary Army's task of defending and building Cambodia into a prosperous and beautiful country will be crowned with greater victories.

Developing the blood-sealed ties that have bound the two nations together, members of our Armed Forces pledge the determination to further promote the militant solidarity and special friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia so that they may last forever.

Commentary Notes Diplomatic, Political Activities

BK1906160291 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the past four months, Vietnam has been busy with diplomatic and political activities.

At the last regular press conference held in Hanoi by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, foreign newsmen raised many questions concerning Vietnam's assessment of the visits made by foreign guests. Worthy of note was the recent Vietnam visit by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, which was considered a new step of development in the relationship between Vietnam and Japan.

During his meeting with Vietnamese leaders, the Japanese foreign minister stated that Japan is prepared to support and help Vietnam and shares its experience with Vietnam. This and other statements by the Japanese leader have encouraged both Vietnamese and Japanese economists and businessmen.

Prior to the visit by the Japanese foreign minister, the Supreme Commander of the Thai Royal Armed Forces, General Sunthon Khongsomphong, paid an official visit to Vietnam. This visit manifests a new development in the relations between Vietnam and Thailand. In fact, the relationship between the two countries over the past three years has improved remarkably and has not been affected by political upheavals in Thailand.

Within only a month, Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun twice mentioned the Thai-Vietnamese relations. He affirmed that Thailand maintains fine relations with Vietnam and that there is no obstacle preventing Vietnam and other Indochinese countries from joining ASEAN.

During his Vietnam visit, General Sunthon Khongsomphong once again reaffirmed that Thailand would do all it can to consolidate and develop the ties between the armies and peoples of the two countries.

From Europe, France also sent an envoy to Vietnam. The visit made by Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand, the first lady of the Republic of France, catches much public attention. During her stay in Vietnam, Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand was received by party leader Nguyen Van Linh. The visit has helped her further understand Vietnam and realize that at present, Vietnam needs assistance from international community to carry out its renovation. She said that her organization, Le France Liberte Foundation, would carry out some aid projects for Vietnam.

Those visits have helped promote and pave the way for further cooperation [words indistinct] Japan and Thailand, the recent visit to Vietnam by Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand was of great significance to the relations between Vietnam and France because France is returning to Vietnam.

Despite the U.S. embargo, French companies are undertaking joint ventures with Vietnam in oil exploration, pharmaceutical manufacturing, hotel building, and food processing. Four big French banks have their offices in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

For those very reasons, all diplomatic and political activities taking place in Vietnam draw much public attention. It is believed that in the future, Vietnam will continue to attract more political and economic activities of other countries.

Central Economic Bloc Holds Precongress Meeting

BK1906110591 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Delegates from the central economic bloc recently held a group meeting in Hanoi prior to attending the seventh national party congress. The delegates concentrated on studying and discussing the draft documents to be submitted to the congress.

They also analyzed the many different views concerning various issues in these draft documents, such as the accurate assessment of errors in the socialist revolution, the evaluation of achievements in the process of renovation, the fundamental contradictions of our society in the period of transition, the market mechanism, the role of state management, the objectives of the first stage up to the year 2000, the role of agriculture, the participation of party members in economic work, the criteria of party members in the sense of nonexploitation [khung nguwx khoong bocs lootj], and the natural rights of executive committee members at various levels.

While studying and discussing various draft documents and report of the sixth party Central Committee, the delegates made many suggestions to the domains of economic management and state management, saying that the state-run economic sector should undergo renovation in such a way as to retain its leading role in a multicomponent economy and various ministries and sectors should administer professional and state management.

Some delegates held that under a market oriented mechanism, all all economic components should enjoy equality before the law. The state-run economic sector, while doing business at a loss or carrying out production without effective results, should not be given priority over the other economic components just because of its leading role. All of them, however, affirmed the leading role of the state-run economic sector in a number of key sectors of the national economy.

Dealing with the strategy for socioeconomic stabilization and development in the years ahead, the delegates also contributed many views on the economic structure, especially such leading economic sectors as mineral oil, fuel, textile, tailoring, and export maritime products.

TV Interview of Haiphong Delegates to Congress

BK1906091591 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Report on preparations made by Haiphong delegates to the upcoming seventh party national congress]

[Text] Under the guidance of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Secretariat, the Haiphong Municipality's delegation to the Seventh CPV Congress has been urgently making its final preparations during the past several days by checking the readiness of its members, disseminating various essential rules and regulations, and urging all members to strive to firmly grasp all the important contents of party documents to be presented at the congress.

Monitoring developments of the political, cultural, and socioeconomic situation at home and abroad during the past few years, members of the Haiphong delegation have studied and taken notes of important issues, with the aim of contributing to the success of the congress. They have also studied and condensed their proposals to request the central government to help the municipality overcome difficulties and obstacles in implementing the current program of renovation.

Prior to the seventh party national congress, correspondents of the Vietnam Television Station had the chance to meet, and exchange views with, some members of the Haiphong delegation.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Dear comrade, the Seventh CPV Congress will be opened in the next few days, as a member of the Haiphong delegation, what is your feeling and your comment on the congress?

[Unidentified delegate] I am a member of the Haiphong Municipality's delegation to the Seventh CPV Congress, and as a party member who has engaged in economic work in grassroots units [words indistinct] I will present our problems to the congress; in particular I will inform the party and state about issues in the implementation of various policies: as for instance, the implementation of Council of Ministers' Decisions Nos. 217 and 116 [words indistinct]. I will also make proposals to overcome difficulties faced by us in carrying out tasks in our localities. Regarding production arrangements, we have rearranged production organization and designed goods to meet the market demand. We have scored some initial success; however, due to the current requirements, I think that we need more effort by both sides to filfill our tasks. That is, the party and state must review the results of the the renovation program during the past five years to formulate more decisive policies, while producers must place confidence in the party's renovation program, draw on past experience in their tasks, and concentrate efforts on implementing the party resolutions. I hope that we will be able to make our proposals at this congress.

[Correspondent] Concerning the socioeconomic situation at the Haiphong seaport, comrade Phan Long, director of the port said:

[Phan Long] Haiphong port is the import-export center of the north and a gateway to the capital. As a result, at this party national congress we will present our views as follows: First, the state should formulate a policy to develop the Vietnam maritime sector on a priority basis, and design a mechanism and issue orders to promote coordination between the economic and maritime sectors, thereby ensuring the implementation of a national economic development program and enhancing facilities of the maritime sector so that it can compete with other countries. Second, we will propose to the government the upgrading of Haiphong and other seaports to facilitate the transit of goods up to 4.8-6 million tonnes annually so as to meet the requirements of the national economic development program up to the year 2000.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Communications Network Expanded in South

BK1906134091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] A 45,000-circuit electronic telephone network was installed in Ho Chi Minh City in late April as part of the program for telecommunications development in the southern provinces in the 1991-92 period. Over the past few years, the communications systems in the city, especially telecommunications, have expanded and improved substantially.

However, it still fails to meet the demands of the population, which has increased by half a time compared with the preliberation days in 1975. In the inner precincts inhabitated by 4.2 million people, on an average, interprovincial phone calls totaled 23,000 minutes per day and international calls, 8,220 minutes a day. This is more than the 24,900 telephones installed in the inner city can handle, to say nothing of the extensions to outlying districts, which they have to service.

Last year, the city post office put into operation a 2,000-circuit switchboard, bringing the total capacity to 32,400 circuits. But due to the deterioration of equipment, it now runs only 75 percent of its design capacity.

The new electronic telephone network—expected to be operational in October together with a new 500-circuit telex switchboard, 200 mobile telephones, and 600 word-sending machines—will help solve the technical problems. Within the framework of the telecommunications development program for southern provinces in the 1991-92 period, two electronic telephone switchboards of the Starex category—one 250 circuits and the other 100 circuits—will be installed by the Gold Star Company of South Korea in the Mekong river delta provinces of Minh Hai and An Giang. Besides, a microwave system will be installed in the Mekong river delta to increase the communications capacity in nine provinces, from 240 circuits to 420 circuits, provide 90 new circuits to three provinces outside the delta, and doubles the capacity of the existing system linking Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone.

A 240-circuit system is also expected to be installed in central Vietnam, from Danang to Nha Trang this year. In 1992, [words indistinct] electronic telephone systems will be built in An Giang, Dong Thap, Dong Nai, Vung Tau. An optical fiber cable and microwave transmission line are also to be installed soon.

Party's Development, Major Events Viewed

BK2006091591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Dear friends, on the occasion of the upcoming Seventh Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress, we would like to present here a review of important events in the developmental process of our party.

The conference to integrate all Vietnamese Communist organizations was held on the Canh Ngo (Year of the Horse) Lunar New Year from 3-7 February 1930 on Cuu Long Island, Hong Kong, to set up a sole, unified Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. As a result, 3 February 1930 was considered as the founding day of the CPV.

Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc, on behalf of Communist International, convened and chaired the conference. Attending the conference, on behalf of the Communist Party of Indochina, were Comrades Nguyen Duc Canh and Trinh Dinh Cuu; and on behalf of the Communist Party of An Nam were Comrades Chau Van Lien and Nguyen Thieu. The League of the Communist Party of Indochina assigned Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet to attend the conference, but he failed to appear.

On 24 February 1930, the League of the Communist Party of Indochina was merged into the CPV.

After five days of hard work in private, the conference unanimously approved CPV as the name of the party, adopted an abridged political platform and statutes of the party, and approved a short regulation on mass organizations.

The political platform of the party, though short, defined all fundamental issues of the Vietnamese revolution. It was a platform of great significance with respect to the tasks and activities of the party. All these historic documents were written by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc.

On the occasion of the establishment of the party, Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc called on workers, peasants, soldiers, youth, students, and all sections of the people who were supressed and exploited throughout the country to join hands in the struggle for national liberation.

At the party Central Committee first plenum held in Hong Kong in October 1930, Comrade Tran Phu was elected general secretary of the party.

The first national party congress of delegates was convened from 27-31 March 1935 in Ma Cau, China. Attending the congress were 13 delegates representing 600 party members. The congress appraised the achievements of the party in restoring and developing the struggle movement of the masses. The congress set forth three immediate key tasks for the entire party, which included efforts to strengthen the party, develop party activities, and extensively motivate the people to fight against colonialism. The congress elected the 13-member party Central Committee, with Comrade Ha Huy Tap serving as general secretary.

At the party Central Committee plenum in March 1938, Comrade Nguyen Van Cu was elected general secretary of the party.

The party Central Committee plenum in May 1941 elected Comrade Truong Chinh as general secretary of the party.

The first national party congress of delegates ended the era of the struggle to restore the communist movement, and ushered in a new developmental stage for the Indochinese revolution.

Development in Paper Production Industry Noted

BK2006095391 Hanoi VNA in English 0550 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—Over the past ten years, Vietnam turned out over 753,000 tons of paper of different kinds, 67 percent of which by state-run factories. Last year saw a yearly all-time high of 86,000 tons, of which 10,000 tons were exported to Hong Kong, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

Most of the export paper (over 9,000 tons) came from the Vinh Phu Pulp and Paper Mill (Vipimex) built with Swedish assistance 100km north of Hanoi which last year turned out 30,135 tons, 3.9 percent above plan. This year, the mill plans to produce 35,000 tons of paper including 10,000 tons for export.

Another major producer is Te Tan Mai mill in Ho Chi Minh City also known as Colivido which was equipped with a production line imported from France in 1990. Productivity of the mill last year rose to 45,000 tons of pulp and 48,00 tons of paper compared with a total of

18,000 tons of paper in earlier years. Colivido specialises in newsprint.

Third in capacity is the Hung Nai pulp and paper mill in the province of the same name in south Vietnam also known as Cogido which is making 20,000 tons of paper and 15,000 tons of pulp/year.

Other lesser factories are the paper mills of Hoang Van Thu, Viet Tri, Van Diem and Binh Minh (in the north), Binh An and Thu Duc (in the south).

The paper industry is aiming at 190,000 tons of paper in 1995 and 300,000 tons by the year 2000.

Australia

Minister Says U.S. in Breach of Wheat Agreement

BK2006100691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Excerpts] The United States says a decision to supply Kuwait with 100 tons of subsidized wheat does not breach an agreement between President Bush and the Australian prime minister, Bob Hawke. The United States says Australia already has been squeezed out of the Kuwaiti market and that the American action was taken to prevent the Europeans and Saudi Arabians—both suppliers of subsidized wheat—from dominating the market. [passage omitted]

The Australian trade minister, Neil Blewett, told Andrew Shaw in Canberra that the American move was in breach of the spirit of agreement and would make it more difficult for Australia to regain lost ground in the Middle East wheat market.

[Begin Blewett recording] Now it is true that we have not been selling wheat to Kuwait for three years. Our wheat farmers were undermined there by subsidized Saudi Arabian wheat, so the Americans may claim that it was not really an Australian market, but I think that misses the point of the understanding we had with the United States which referred to the Middle East because what happens in parts of the Middle East market will affect the rest of the market, when it was just an understanding between the Americans and the Australians, and not a formal agreement. I certainly think we can protest strongly. I mean it is true that we did not have a legal written undertaking. I think that will be impossible to get. What we did have was an understanding and an understanding which referred explicitly to the Middle East. It took us half a day's argument to get the Middle East written into the undertaking so that we were concerned with making it geographically explicit, and I must say, the American negotiators tended to prefer a more generalized position. And here we have in the aftermath of the Gulf war which has always been our concern because the markets have been disrupted by the Gulf war. Now you are having a new American intervention into those Middle East markets into Kuwait following the war. [end recording]

Hawke Fends Off Revolt Over Mining Decision

BK2006042891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0407 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Sydney, June 20 (AFP)—A special meeting of Australian Government MP's called to discuss back bench dissent over Prime Minister Bob Hawke's decision to force a mining ban on land sacred to aborigines has been brought forward to Thursday evening.

A spokesman for Mr. Hawke said the meeting, originally planned for Friday, would start at 6:45 P.M. (0845 GMT) Thursday, which was a more convenient time for most Labor parliamentarians.

Some commentators believe Mr. Hawke's future as prime minister is at stake again only 11 days after an unsuccessful challenge to his leadership by his former Deputy and Treasurer Paul Keating.

The meeting was called by Mr. Hawke himself in a move to control damage to his leadership resulting from a cabinet decision Wednesday to ban gold mining at Coronation Hill in the Northern Territory.

Mr. Hawke is expected to be closely questioned at Thursday's meeting by MP's dissatisfied with the cabinet decision, especially his reported role in overriding majority cabinet opinion on the issue.

Party sources said no vote was taken during a sometimes angry five and a half hour meeting because Mr. Hawke did not have the support of the majority of his ministers.

He had staked his personal reputation and effectively his leadership on the outcome of the meeting and ministers were persuaded that defeat would have been disastrous for him and for the government.

Mr. Hawke is widely reported to have imposed his will on the meeting, despite the clear belief of key economic ministers that a compromise could be found to accommodate the beliefs of the traditional landowners, the Jawoyn people.

The Coronation Hill site is rich in gold, platinum, and palladium but is known by the Jawoyns as the "sickness country", the land where their creator Bula entered the ground after being stung by a hornet.

However, some Jawoyns had already started work on the gold mining site, which if the cabinet decision stands, will be incorporated into the Kakadu National Park.

Labor Party Supports Decision

BK2006110491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Canberra, June 20 (AFP)—Australian Labor Party MP's [Members of Parliament] expressed "overwhelming support" late Thursday for a cabinet decision to ban mining on sacred aboriginal land, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said.

Mr. Hawke emerged smiling from a special meeting of Labor's caucus and said, "I'm always happy with overwhelming support."

Mr. Hawke called the meeting after a divided cabinet agreed on Tuesday to veto mining for precious metals at Coronation Hill, in Kakadu National Park in the northern territory.

No vote was taken at Tuesday's meeting because Mr. Hawke did not have the support of a majority in cabinet, party sources said.

Ministers agreed to the ban because the prime minister had earlier staked his leadership on it by publicly endorsing the religious beliefs of aboriginal people who oppose mining at Coronation Hill, the sources said.

A caucus spokeswoman said Thursday night that Labor MP's overwhelmingly rejected a motion to send the decision back to cabinet for further debate.

Fiji

Peacekeeping Unit Departure Delayed Indefinitely

BK2006073491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] The planned departure tomorrow of a 25-strong Fiji police contingent for United Nations operations in Iraq has been postponed indefinitely. No official reason has been given.

The contingent was to join units from other countries to protect United Nations property and personnel in parts of war-torn Iraq.

The operation would also involve distributing relief supplies and other humanitarian services.

Union Urges Nationalization of Disputed Mine

BK2006053491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] The Fiji Mine Workers Union has called on the government to nationalize the Australian run Emperor Gold Mine on the main island Viti Levu. The mine has been hit by a 16-week-old miners strike in support of better pay and conditions and (?for the) recognition of the union.

Mine Workers Union General Secretray (Kavakini Lavuso) said nationalization of the mine was essential for the workers to become shareholders and take a step towards what he described as ending slavery.

Mr. (Lavuso) also called on Emperor Chairman (Geoffrey Meade) to retire, saying he was the main stumbling block to a solution of the strike.

Meanwhile, the union has continued to boycott the government appointed [word indistinct] Board of Inquiry ordered to look into the dispute. Mr. (Lavuso) said the board is a waste of time because it does not have the power to solve the dispute.

Niue

Public Workers Laid Off Due to Aid Cuts

BK2006055891 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] In the Pacific island state of Niue, 75 public servants have been made redundant. It is the first stage of an austerity program that will see one in four public sector workers lose their jobs. Fifty more are to go by September.

Layoffs follow a $600,000 cuts in New Zealand aid to the country which has a total resident population of about 2,000 people.

Reports from the capital, Alofi, say a recent Niue Government delegation to Wellington failed to get any concessions in this year's aid package.

Vanuatu

Prime Minister's Resignation Request Refused

BK2006064691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0631 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Vila, June 20 (AFP)—The authority of Father [Fr.] Walter Lini, prime minister of Vanuatu, was seriously challenged within government when four ministers rejected his request for their resignation, an informed source said.

Before leaving for hospital in Australia after suffering a heart attack in mid-May, Fr. Lini issued several contradictory instructions for a cabinet reshuffle.

On the same day he sent a letter calling for the resignation of the same ministers to whom he had given cabinet posts.

He sent the letter to Donald Kalposkas, who had just been appointed foreign minister, Edward Natapei, transport minister, Iolu Abbil, interior minister, Meto Chila, health minister, and seven other high-ranking officials, including his own secretary.

The ministers all refused to resign, the informed source said.

In addition, after Fr. Lini's decision to ignore the advice of other ruling Vanuaaku Pati leaders by postponing the party's congress. It will not meet before the June 23 deadline set by its statutes for the replacement of the Politburo, the source said.

Recently the prime minister repeatedly reaffirmed his intention to lead the party into the next general elections, set for November.

At a special party congress in late April, Fr. Lini failed to extend the mandate of the executive bureau of which he is president, after the majority of delegates urged it be replaced during the ordinary party congress, which was meant to convene June 23.

It is widely thought that by indefinitely postponing the congress, the prime minister risks worsening the uneasiness within party ranks and government, where many ministers talk of an "end of reign atmosphere."